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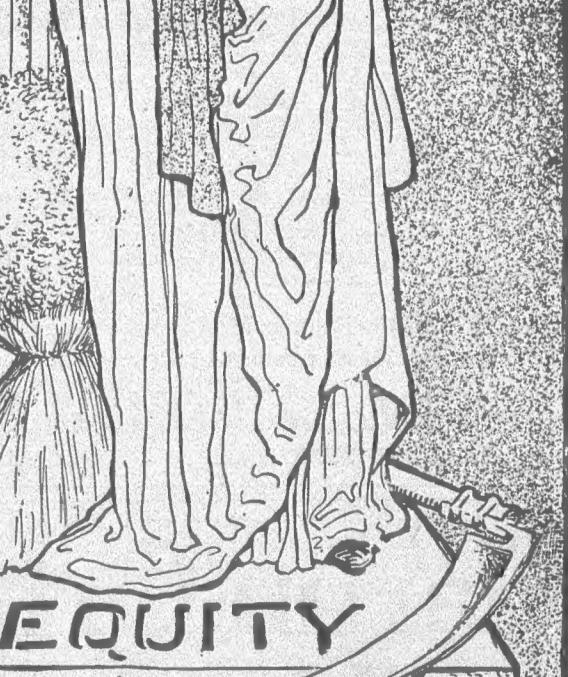
Department of Labour X

THE GRAIN GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

An indication of how the Movement is Growing is shown in the Report from Saskatchewan that Sixty New Associations have been formed there since the Convention in January



"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

ACKN. DALE

APRIL 13th, 1910

Volume II.

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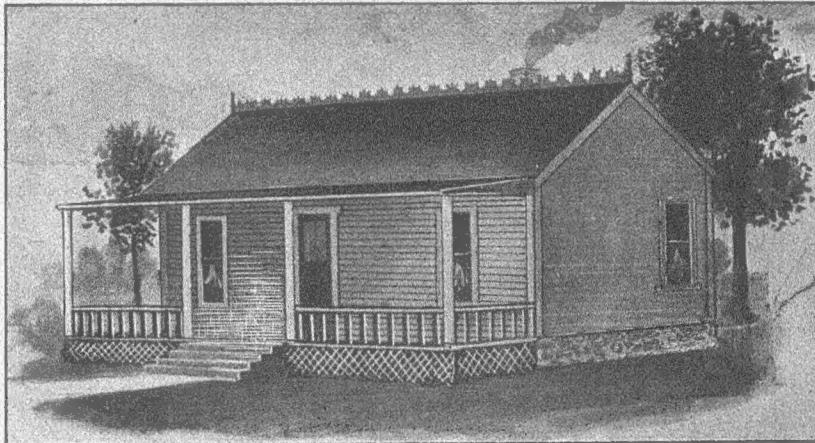
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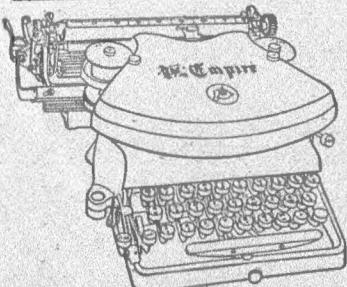
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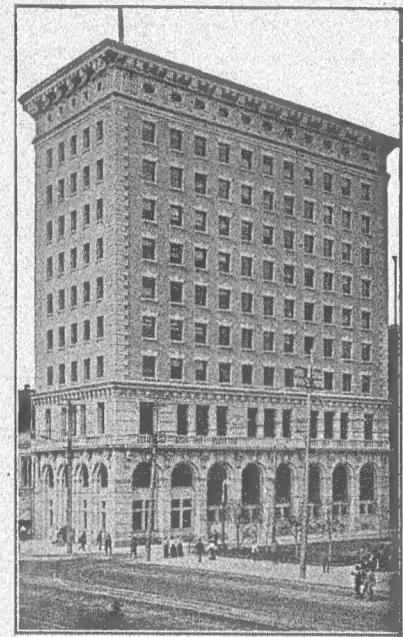
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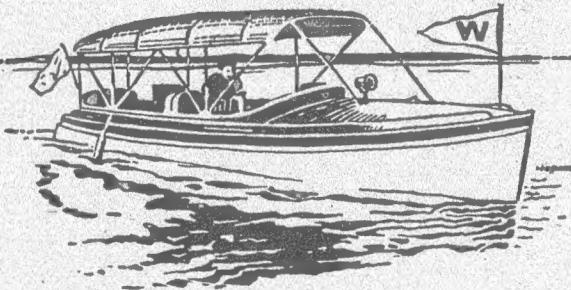


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Our readers should understand the importance of all advertisements which appear in The Guide. The subscription price of The Guide is \$1.00 per year, but this only pays for the blank paper upon which The Guide is printed. The cost of publishing the 52 issues of The Guide that are sent to every subscriber for \$1.00 is more than \$6.00. The revenue received from the advertisements in The Guide pays this vast difference. You can see what it would cost you to read The Guide if we had no advertisements. This shows the important part that advertisements play in the publishing business.



It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that our readers patronize the firms that advertise in The Guide. By so doing, you will be helping your paper greatly and will enable us to give you a better paper. When writing to any firm that advertises in The Guide, always say: "I saw your advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide."



We endeavor to see that every advertisement is reliable, and that the advertisers are firms with whom our readers may deal in confidence.



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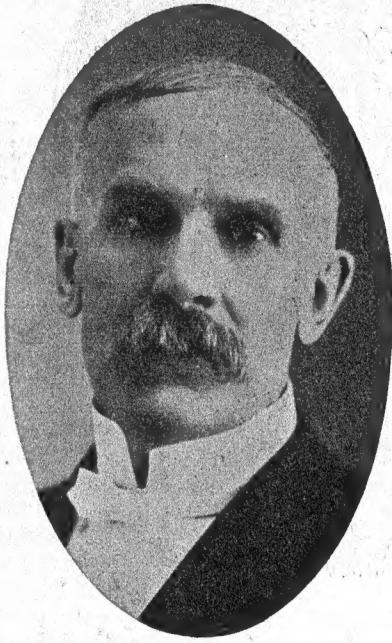
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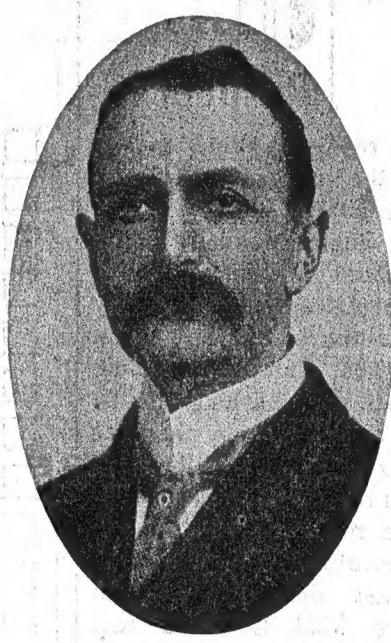
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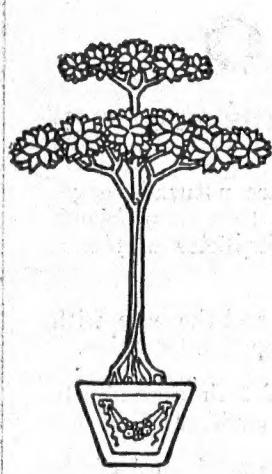
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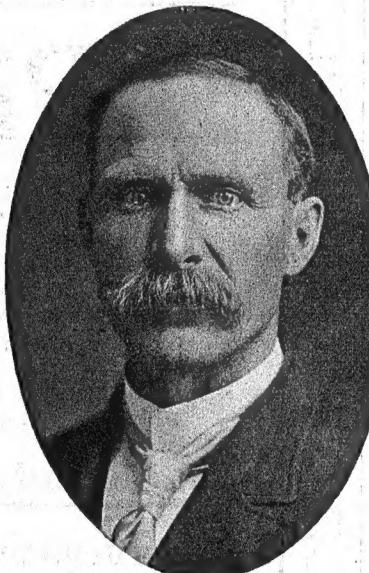
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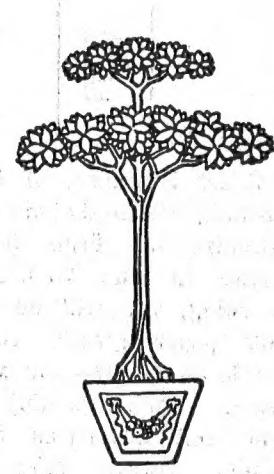
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The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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APRIL 13th, 1910

WHY THE HOLD UP?

No doubt every farmer in the west, who is interested in the development of the country, is wondering why there is no move being made towards the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. If promises were of material use there have been enough made by Canadian politicians to corduroy the road to the Bay and from there build a bridge across to the old country. But the western farmers want something more tangible than promises. The Dominion government received a great deal of support at last election throughout the west. The majority of western voters expected that long before this time the government would have kept its promises and have the road underway. Why is the delay?

There is, of course, very strenuous objection being made to the building of the road to the Bay by the three transcontinental railways who want to keep traffic in their own hands and take heavy toll from the wheat from the prairies. When these railways combine on any proposition, they make a factor that has great influence at Ottawa. So far as railway development goes, the big companies pretty nearly dictate to the Ottawa authorities. Or, at least, it begins to have that appearance. If the Dominion government wants to lift this suspicion of railway domination from its shoulders, then it should begin to show its good faith with the farmers of the west and begin at once the construction of the road to the Bay. The people of the west do not want Mackenzie and Mann to have anything whatever to do with this great wheat highway. They do not want any other private concern to have control of it. What is wanted is a road built by the government and operated by the government, and terminals on the Bay under the same ownership and control. The Dominion government has betrayed the confidence reposed in them by those farmers who have expected to see the Hudson Bay Railway constructed. Today the west is not the dominant part of Canada, but it is rapidly growing. There are members representing the west in the Ottawa house who could do a great deal for western farmers if they desired. On this question of the Hudson Bay road all western members should get together and force the hands of the government. Cannot our western members forget their party affiliations for once and remember they are westerners? Surely Canada has not fallen so low that her public men cannot stand together to demand the fulfilment of an election promise which means so much to the development of the Great West?

PUBLIC TERMINALS ESSENTIAL

There is still no sign on the part of the federal government that they intend to make any move towards taking over the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. Year after year the farmers have made out their case and presented it at Ottawa. Still they get little or no encouragement that the situation will be remedied. Outside of the terminals owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, practically all the other elevators at the lake front are controlled by the Elevator Combine. In these elevators the wheat is mixed and manipulated so that it brings greater profits into the hands of the speculators and at the same time gives western wheat a black eye on the Liverpool market. All the improvement that can be made in the marketing system of wheat internally will be greatly discounted so long as the system of robbery prevails in the terminals. At present the terminals are expected to clean every bushel of wheat that goes through them. The wheat is docked at Winnipeg and the dockage set and the terminal elevators are supposed according to the Manitoba Grain Act, to clean the wheat to grade requirements. Do they do this? We have reason to believe they do not. Ontario millers tell us that a great deal of the wheat that comes to them from the terminal elevators is not cleaned to grade. By selling this dirty wheat the terminal elevators are drawing pay for the dockage which the farmer is not paid for and upon which the farmer pays the freight. Of course the terminal elevators clean out a great deal of the dockage, but where it is as low as one or two per cent. it is generally understood that it means just so much in their treasury. This is a scheme which not only robs the farmer, but injures the reputation of his grain on the ultimate market. The grain buyers on the Liverpool market do not care for wheat which is dirty and they, therefore, will not pay the high price for it. Here is where the western farmer gets the worst of the bargain.

Then there is the mixing, which is the work of an expert and which is done so cleverly that it is hard to detect, but which is exceedingly profitable to the owners of the elevator. In binning the wheat from samples, the wheat that is graded 2 Nor., for instance, at Winnipeg, is placed in separate bins. Part of it is nearly good enough for a 1 Nor. and the rest is just up to grade requirements. When this bin, of the better quality is loaded into the steamers the elevator manipulators can dump into it a few cars of 3 Nor. wheat and not bring the total below the minimum grade requirements for 2 Nor. Thus the elevator people sell the 3 Nor. that was mixed with the 2 Nor. at several cents above the market price, while the farmer gets no advantage. By this system, which we cannot doubt is in practice at the terminal elevators, hundreds of thousands of dollars are yearly taken from the farmer and given to the grain manipulators. The only way to prevent this work and secure a square deal is to have the terminals taken over by the federal government.

* * *

THE PORK PACKING PROPOSITION

Good progress is being made in Alberta among the farmers in securing pledges for a hog supply for the pork packing plant. There is little doubt but that the farmers will deem it in their interest to pledge the 50,000 hogs required to begin the construction of the plant. The strong feature of the scheme is that the pork packing plant will be controlled by the patrons and will eventually be owned by the farmers who supply the hogs. The scheme under which the shares would be allotted to the farmers is much the same as that followed by the federal government when the management of the creameries was taken over in 1897. The farmers under this scheme would first pledge the 50,000 hogs, in accordance with the request of the department of agriculture.

The committee of the U.F.A., consisting of James Bower, E. Carswell and E. J. Fream, would then assist in working out further details. Probably the first move would be to call a meeting of the farmers who had pledged hogs to the plant. These patrons would organize and elect their own officers. The officers would then work in conjunction with the government in working out the details necessary to the construction and operation of the plant. Patrons will be allowed a certain percentage of the price of their hogs at the time of purchase and a small amount will be kept. This money that is held back will be used for paying expenses, paying back to the government the money advanced to erect the plant and shares will be issued to the patrons in proportion to the amount of the business they have done. Thus when the plant has been paid for, it will be owned by the patrons and no other persons will have any control over it. The legislature has already voted \$50,000 as a preliminary appropriation for the plant and all is now ready for the farmers' pledge. It will be within the power of the patrons to say if those farmers who do not enter now will be allowed to enjoy the full privileges of the plant when it is completed. As far as we can understand the proposition is a good one and the farmers should take every opportunity of forwarding the scheme by signing the pledges for hogs.

* * *

FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE

Down in New York they have a Peace Society that has for its object the securing of universal peace and reduction of war expenditures. This society works on the principle that the time has arrived when appropriations for armies and navies should be scrutinized carefully in the interest not only of economy, but of humanity. At the head of the organization is Andrew Carnegie, the steel king and multi-millionaire. Among the officers and directors are such men as Dr. Lyman Abbott, Governor Hughes, Elihu Root and many others of the leading thinkers of America. The following is the platform of the society:

The New York Peace Society exists for the purpose of forwarding the cause of international peace. Its platform is a broad one, and there is room within its fellowship for men who differ widely as to measures and methods. It includes both those who deny all place to armaments, and those who fear, in the present state of civilization, to abolish large armies and navies. It urges, however, neither non-resistance nor great armaments, but exists to strengthen the forces which are leading toward international goodwill, and the substitution of law for war. It proposes to do this:

1. By working for a wider application of the principle of arbitration.
2. By encouraging resort to the Hague Tribunal.
3. By promoting mediation.
4. By advocating a reduction of armaments.
5. By denying the right of conquest.
6. By resisting forcible and unjust commercial exploitation.

7. By fostering sentiments of sympathy and respect among nations.

8. By holding up true ideals of national honor and greatness.

9. By furthering the work of the inter-parliamentary union, the peace societies here and abroad, and all associations of capitalists, workingmen and others in sympathy with the peace movement.

10. By urging that the Hague Conference becomes automatic, periodic and self-governing, that International Court of Arbitral Justice be constituted and that a University Obligatory Arbitration Treaty be framed, to the end that a "Federation of the World" be realized.

If this platform were adopted by all nations there would soon be an end to the tremendous expenditure which is taking the national resources of the great nations of the earth. If all nations were agreed that the right of conquest should no longer be recognized, the other principles would easily be acceptable. There is no doubt but that some such action as this must be taken by the nations unless the agricultural classes are to be taxed to the utmost to support armies and navies. If nations could get together and agree upon the principle of the New York Peace Society,

civilization would advance at a rate never before known. But it will be uphill work. Leading statesmen of the world devote a greater part of their time to the questions which involve military and naval preparation. If the cause of disarmament became general, the tremendous national debts that now hang like milestones around the neck of all civilized countries could easily be wiped out. This is a subject that should receive the careful consideration of parliaments and governments and it is only in this way that the hopes and aims of the Peace Society can be realized.

* * *

THE TARIFF SETTLEMENT

The worry and excitement is over and President Taft did not raise the maximum tariff wall against Canada. Canada made a slight downward revision in her tariff to allow Mr. Taft some excuse for his action. Thus out of the whole, Canadian citizens secured the advantage of a lower duty on a few articles that are imported. President Taft is said to have favored better trade relations between the two countries. This sounds to us like horse sense and we trust it will materialize in the shape of concurrent legislation. The farmers of United States are no more in love with their protective tariff than are the farmers of Canada. In United States, as in Canada, it is the big business interests that have been feeding for years on the pap of special privilege, who want to keep the tariff wall to the very highest limit. These interests in both countries are very close to the governments and they practically make the tariff laws of both countries. The Canadian tariff needs to be whittled considerably and should be arranged in the interests of justice and not influenced by any false patriotism. Under the present system all the big interests that benefit by the protective tariff unite in a campaign to stir up national sentiment. The cries of "Canada for Canadians," and "Maintain the National Pride," are but so much buncombe with which to pull the wool over the eyes of the people of Canada, while the beneficiaries of special privilege pick their pockets. What does the farmer care who makes his wagon, so long as it is a good one? If American firms can make better wagons and sell them more cheaply than Canadian firms, then the farmer is willing to do business with the American firm. There are lines of business that can be carried on more profitably in Canada than elsewhere. Let trade take its natural course. There is no use in putting a prohibitive duty on oranges because one or two enterprising farmers would like to try to raise oranges in Canada. Every country has industries which it can pursue with profit, but that profit should be a just one and not a fictitious one taken out of the pockets of the people through high tariffs.

* * *

TRAIN THE GIRLS

Mighty efforts are being made that the farm boys shall have an opportunity to study for the profession in which they will spend their lives. This preparation for the training of our farm boys is one of the most hopeful signs in the western civilization. Every boy should be equipped for his life work as fully as possible. With all that is now being done and under way in the three western provinces the boys will still be greatly neglected. However, the only way to accomplish great things is to begin small. At the same time that our boys are being trained for their life on the farm our girls should not be neglected. Our girls are of equal importance in this country with our boys, and many of our readers would no doubt agree with us in placing the girls ahead of the boys. Our girls will be the mothers of the future and as such will exercise a more potent influence upon future generations than our boys. To provide a strong and vigorous race of people, no better step can be taken than to train the girls of today. Manitoba

is opening her magnificent agricultural college to the girls for a course in household science. This is a splendid move and every farmer in the province, whose means will allow it, should see that his daughter attends the college. The western provinces are also making progress, but in this vastly important matter all the western provinces are progressing too slowly. There is far greater need of training those citizens now in the west than of rushing in more millions. The support given to education is too little. Education, of a practical nature, should be provided for the farm boys and girls. In the city there is every facility but the country is suffering. We wish to speak a word for our girls, and we want to see them given equal consideration with our boys. This is a subject that could well be discussed by local branch associations in the west where there are lady members. In this case we are strong advocates for women's rights and we believe they should be more fully recognized. Let us consider and see if we do not desire that our girls receive all the assistance possible for their life's work in the way of practical training for the duties which will devolve upon them as heads of farm households.

* * *

SELLING WHEAT IN SHOT BLADE

Now that the farmers have started to put in their crops for another season the grain speculators are beginning to sit up and smile. Their season of plunder is drawing near. When the western wheat is in the shot blade the speculators will begin to sell it. They will sell it at a good high figure for future delivery—about ten or fifteen cents higher than they ever expect to pay on a basis of Fort William. By the time about 20,000,000 bushels in futures have been sold then the Combine ceases its labors in that direction. The next step is to circulate reports of tremendously heavy crops in the Canadian west. This bear news brings down the price on the Liverpool market and the combine markets a sufficient quantity at a very low figure to fix the market at low price. The combine is by this time ready for the real wheat. Harvest time comes and the farmers ship their grain or sell to the Combine. The Liverpool market is down and this governs the Winnipeg grain market. The farmer is compelled to accept ten cents less for his wheat than he would get if the speculation and speculators were eliminated. It is a great game and the players no doubt enjoy seeing their schemes bear fruit in cash. But the time is drawing near when the work of the combine will be past history. The passing of the internal and terminal elevators into the hands of the public will be a great move towards this end and a sample market will be another factor. The farmers of the west are wiser than they were a few years ago. They have been studying and they have had their eyes opened to a wonderful extent. The fine stories of the Combine will not serve in the future to get the farmer to sell his grain at a low grade and an unjust dockage. Wide spreads between street and track wheat are going out of fashion and gradually the Combine is being compelled to give the farmer a square deal. It is all due to organization on the part of the farmers. So long as their organization continues to be vigorous and does such good work for the country, so long will the farmers continue to progress.

* * *

The price of hogs has gone so high that farmers will be inclined to wish that all their available capital was invested in pork. Probably the agitation for the pork packing plant in Alberta and the determined move on the part of the Manitoba government has something to do with the rise. The Meat Trust in Winnipeg has been smiling for many years at the attempts made to secure a fair market for the stock raiser. The Manitoba government has now taken hold of the matter in

earnest and the live stock commission will, no doubt, be able to recommend a scheme to help the farmers. The grant of \$50,000 by the legislature to any municipality providing an open market and public abattoir will materially assist in the work. Winnipeg is, and for a long time will be, the greatest live stock market in Western Canada. The Manitoba government in securing proper marketing facilities at that point will be conferring a benefit upon every honest citizen in Western Canada.

* * *

It is stated that the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, which was founded by King Victor Emmanuel, is in danger of collapsing. A great many foreign governments have co-operated with this institute and its support cost \$160,000 per year, a third of which comes from the private purse of the King of Italy. If the institute does fall, we do not think it would be any great loss to the world, as its chief work has been in compiling statistics which could be done far more efficiently at a lower cost if there were not so much style to keep up.

* * *

The American congress is now wondering if it is good politics to hand Alaska over to Morgan and Guggenheim. Of course, such a procedure will be profitable to certain politicians, but it will be rough on the people. The people don't seem to have any more to do with the affairs of their country in United States than they do in Canada.

* * *

The Inter-State Commerce Commission of United States has ordered that the price for upper berths in pullman sleepers shall be reduced to 75 per cent. of the price of lower berths. This is a right and proper move and should be in force in Canada. A traveller would then get what he paid for.

* * *

We have received a letter from Mr. F. W. Kerr correcting our statement that he attacked the directors of the Grain Growers' Association in his Nesbitt speech. We are glad to know that this is correct and to publish Mr. Kerr's statement that he did not attack any of the directors.

* * *

South African scrip keeps going up. The speculators are smiling. Really it is a profitable business to speculate in land when the government will step in and arrange extensions of time that will add several hundred per cent. to the profits of the business.

* * *

The farmer will now have his hand to the plow. It will afford him splendid opportunities for thought. The farmers of the west are thinking today as never before. They think to good effect and the more time they devote to thought the better for the country.

* * *

By the time District-Attorney Blakely is through prosecuting the grafters in Pittsburg there will not be a grafted to be found in that city with a fine tooth comb.

* * *

The Saskatchewan elevator commission is beginning to get busy. It will keep them on the move to remedy the system in that province in time to handle this year's crop.

* * *

Indications are that the rush of American farmers into the Canadian West this year will greatly eclipse all previous years. The more that come the better for Canada.

* * *

Halley's comet keeps on in its course and is getting nearer. Wonder if the comet brought this elegant spring? If so, the comet has our thanks.

The Grain Grower's Guide

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Vol. II

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13th, 1910

No. 37

Making a Farmers' Paper

*The Story of The Grain Growers' Guide
has been one of Struggle and of Remarkable Progress.
In less than two years The Guide has jumped to the
Front Rank. There are bright plans for the future*



IN THE eyes of that great portion of the outside world where an ancient civilization moves the populace along in deep ruts of commercialism, the name of Western Canada has become synonymous with meteoric progress. This section of the globe is renowned for people who do things, and who do them speedily; surprising tales of progress have become commonplace, and advances are made during the course of a single year in the development of commercial enterprises, the growth of towns and the extension of new districts which would entail the work of one or two decades in other parts of the world. It would seem that even the smallest undertaking has possibilities which will automatically blossom it to maturity.

No greater exemplification of these typically western traits could be found than in the extraordinary progress of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, since it found its birth just twenty-two months ago, and the story of its achievements since that time will prove a source of gratification to the Grain Growers of the western provinces, by whom, and for whom it was originated. A farmer's publication for farmers, and in support of a righteous cause, it has continued to climb steadily until all expectations have been exceeded and the future has become rosy. Created to exploit an entirely new and untouched field in the agricultural life of the west, to disseminate knowledge on the economic problems of farm life, and to champion the cause of the producer against the trusts, combines, and monopolies, which assailed him, it was a success from its inception. Plans are now ripening to make the magazine one of the most artistic in Canada, from a typographical point of view, and new departments and features will be added which will make THE GUIDE the most welcome weekly budget extant.

Since the time of its nativity in June, 1908, when it appeared as a monthly, the growth of THE GUIDE has been marvellous, and the latter part of this period, dating from August, 1909, when the first weekly issue was published, has been prolific of continuous surprise. From August to November, 1909, the circulation increased by 3,500 subscribers; during November and December, 3,000 more names were added; and this rate has been kept up until 12,000 names have been added in eight months. The volume of new subscriptions which come into THE GUIDE office each day is a matter of the keenest interest to the entire staff, and as the great stack of letters are opened each morning it is a matter of speculation as to whether the existing records for daily receipts will be broken. In one day—February 14, 1910—a total of 885 subscriptions came in, and for the week ending February 14 a total of 880 new names were added.

From a small rear room in the old Henderson Block, Winnipeg, (where the first issue was edited under difficulties less

than two years ago) THE GUIDE has moved onward by rapid spurts, until now it is published in a very pretentious building of its own. This structure was erected by THE GUIDE on Sherbrooke Street, Winnipeg, and cost, together with the most modern printing plant, with which it is equipped, approximately \$50,000.

From a staff of three persons, comprising all the employees of THE GUIDE, when the first issue was published, the growth has been so great in a brief twenty two months that the business, editorial and printing staff has been increased until it numbers nearly 50 persons. At times, when the pressure of work becomes

frontage of sixty-five feet, and because this thoroughfare is rapidly changing from a residential to a business street, values advanced so rapidly in the next ten months that the adjoining property was recently sold at \$200 a foot frontage. The publication offices and plant of THE GUIDE occupy 40 feet of the frontage purchased, and the rear portion of the building, which is but a single story in height, extends back from the street line a distance of 166 feet. Even with this great space the plant is cramped for room, and it has been found necessary to rent a building for storage purposes. An addition will very soon be

THE HOME OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



This Entire Building and Plant is Owned and Controlled by the Organized Farmers of the Three Prairie Provinces

greater than usual, almost the entire staff is obliged to work until late at night to cope with it.

Change of Location

It was early in the spring of 1909 that THE GUIDE purchased the present site of its building and plant on Sherbrooke Street, adjacent to Portage Avenue, paying at the rate of \$60 a foot for a

necessary on the 25 foot strip which yet remains. Within 100 feet of THE GUIDE office the Manitoba government has in course of erection a splendid building to be used as a telephone sub-station, and this should greatly enhance the value of the property.

The business and editorial offices of THE GUIDE are located in the three-story solid brick structure shown in one of

the accompanying photographs; the editorial rooms are located on the second floor. This building was designed with the one object in view of having every modern convenience for the publication of a twentieth century magazine, and the foresight of the management is reflected in the architectural design of the interior. Private offices are arranged on the second floor for the editors and editorial staff.

In the business offices on the ground floor a private apartment is set aside for the manager and a large staff of clerks are employed in the accounting, advertising and circulation departments. The rapid growth of the magazine necessitates very arduous labor to tabulate names, send out sample copies, arrange for renewals, and to handle the voluminous correspondence received daily. At the present time the magazine is being forwarded to addresses in New Zealand, Belgium, Australia, England, Switzerland, Ireland, Scotland, South Africa, the eastern provinces of Canada, and many points in the United States.

The Printing Outfit

The printing outfit of THE GUIDE, situated immediately in the rear of the office building, is a revelation to all visitors. Glass encased offices are set aside for the use of the superintendent and THE GUIDE cartoonist. During the day, and on frequent occasions until far into the night the whir and din of machinery is unceasing. This portion of THE GUIDE structure was erected in the early summer of 1909 to meet the urgent necessity of an exclusive plant in which to print the magazine. Prior to that time the paper was published on the press of one of the large job printing establishments in the city. The last two issues of the monthly magazine, namely for June and July, 1909, were published in the new building, the first weekly issue being turned out August 7, 1909. At this time the business and editorial staffs of THE GUIDE occupied a small corner of the printing office, and worked under a difficult handicap until the office building was completed some months later.

The printing plant of THE GUIDE is equipped with the most modern and intricate machinery for the making up, printing, binding and mailing of a weekly magazine. When the plant was opened in June, it was occupied with a No. 1 Meihle press, 1 Colt's armoury, 2 Gordon presses, 1 latest design monotype type caster, 1 style "D" monotype keyboard, embracing all the latest improvements in this wonderful machine, which is used in the Dominion government printing offices, as well as by the Ladies' Home Journal, Saturday Evening Post, and other large publications, 1 thirty-eight inch Twentieth Century paper cutter, and the latest binding devices. After three months, it was found necessary to install another No. 1 Meihle press, with another keyboard and type-caster, similar to those already in use; and following this in another four weeks a folding machine was put in, THE GUIDE having previously been folded by hand. Just at the present time a second stitching machine is being added to the equipment. The entire plant is being operated by

electric power, and each of the appliances by an individual motor.

To the layman the foregoing may not convey an intelligent impression of the extent of the plant used in the publication of this magazine, but a visit to THE GUIDE building any day of the week except Sunday will prove an interesting study of what may be achieved when the cause is right and the enthusiasm strong.

A Tremendous Pace

Until December last, the weekly magazine consisted of twenty-eight pages, but owing to the number of advertisers demanding space, and to the necessity of expanding to furnish more news of

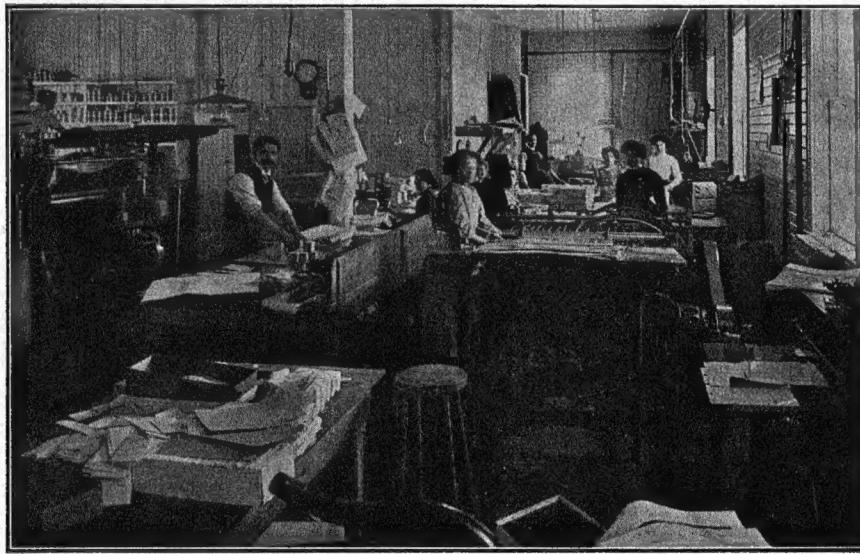
impetus equally as great. In many instances where new associations have been formed as many as from ten to twenty-five subscriptions to the magazine have been forwarded simultaneously by the new members, and every subscriber is a missionary for his own publication. There is now scarcely a district in any of the three provinces where THE GUIDE is not forwarded each week, and it is heralded as the most valuable publication in Canada in the interests of the producer. THE GUIDE is the pioneer paper in this country to deal exclusively with the economic side of farm life, and in its exclusive field is filling a need that has been felt for many years. As the official

has become one of the most intricate in the world of commerce. The benefits of organization and co-operation have been preached with all the vigor at our command, and the problems of farm financing have been dealt with in all its various phases.

Some of the more important subjects dealt with since THE GUIDE came into existence embrace the following:—government ownership of internal and terminal elevators; the incompetency of grain buyers at country points; the spread between street and track prices; inspection and grading of grain; the benefits of a sample market; grain manipulation at initial points, the terminals and in Europe;

and also pamphlets sent out by the representatives of the Grain Combine, having ulterior motives in view. In brief, it has championed the cause and protected the farmer from attack, and underhand dealings at almost every point of the compass.

While giving space to, and taking up all of these features a weekly record has been given of the progress of the movement in all three provinces. Details of association meetings all over the west have been given an average of six pages in each issue; questions were answered; special departments maintained for women and children; a summary of the week's news of the world, and a reliable two-page



The Guide bindery where the Paper is made ready for Mailing

the movement and to further aid the cause, it was decided to add another eight pages, and this was done. As a result of this expansion, it is now necessary to publish the magazine in five sections, or forms, which are finally assembled and bound in the manner presented to our readers. The first of these five sections is printed within two days after the last issue of THE GUIDE is off the press, and the other sections are brought out on schedule time in order that the magazine may be ready for mailing on Wednesday of each week.

The rapidity with which event has followed event, in the recent history of the organized farmers has made the work of editing and producing a magazine, containing the news of the movement up to the minute, a particularly strenuous one. The conventions of the Grain Growers' Associations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, all of which have taken place within the past four months, were attended by representatives of THE GUIDE and officially reported.

Prior to these conventions the Christmas number of the magazine, containing 48 pages, was published and created favorable comment throughout Canada.

In the progress of the movement there is scarcely a week passes that does not bring with it some issue to be faced and combatting, some new development to be recorded, some warning to be given, or some achievement to be announced, and this work has been handled as faithfully as possible, while at the same time attention was given to all the many features which are contained in THE GUIDE.

Within the past two years the organized farmers' movement has grown to record proportions, and as the official organ of the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba associations, THE GUIDE has enjoyed an

organ of the Grain Growers' and United Farmers' associations, it is having a tremendous influence, not only as an educational factor, but in creating a constant interest in the movement. It tends to bring the individual members together in a common bond, and the records of advance published weekly from all three provinces is an encouragement that could not come from any other source.

Work of The Guide

The work of THE GUIDE in the past has been to deal almost exclusively with farm financing and marketing conditions, which important features have been practically ignored by the greater portion of the

holding wheat. Exposures have been given from time to time of the methods of the Grain Combine, and of the trusts in lumber, coal, binder twine, and live stock industries; the benefits of a chilled meat trade and of public abattoirs and government pork packing plants have been advanced; several articles have been published showing the success of government ownership in other countries, notably Germany, New Zealand and Australia; co-operative news has been published systematically, and unfair conditions of transportation have been dealt with at length. Other matters taken up were the tariff, with especial stress laid upon the high cost of farm machinery;

market report compiled to the great satisfaction of our readers. The "Mail Bag" has been one of the most interesting features, and has disclosed many of the difficulties under which the producer has been obliged to labor.

The motto of THE GUIDE is, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." Its policy is to secure for the producer his just rights, and it has the full confidence of the farmers of Western Canada, as well as being thoroughly appreciated by them. While efforts have been made in the past to produce a successful journal, improvements are contemplated for the future, which should make THE GUIDE one of the most artistic and beautiful

in Canada, as well as the most valuable to the producer. New departments will be added, new features introduced, new ideas advanced; and all progress brought about that can be, with the aid of applied energy and abundant enthusiasm.

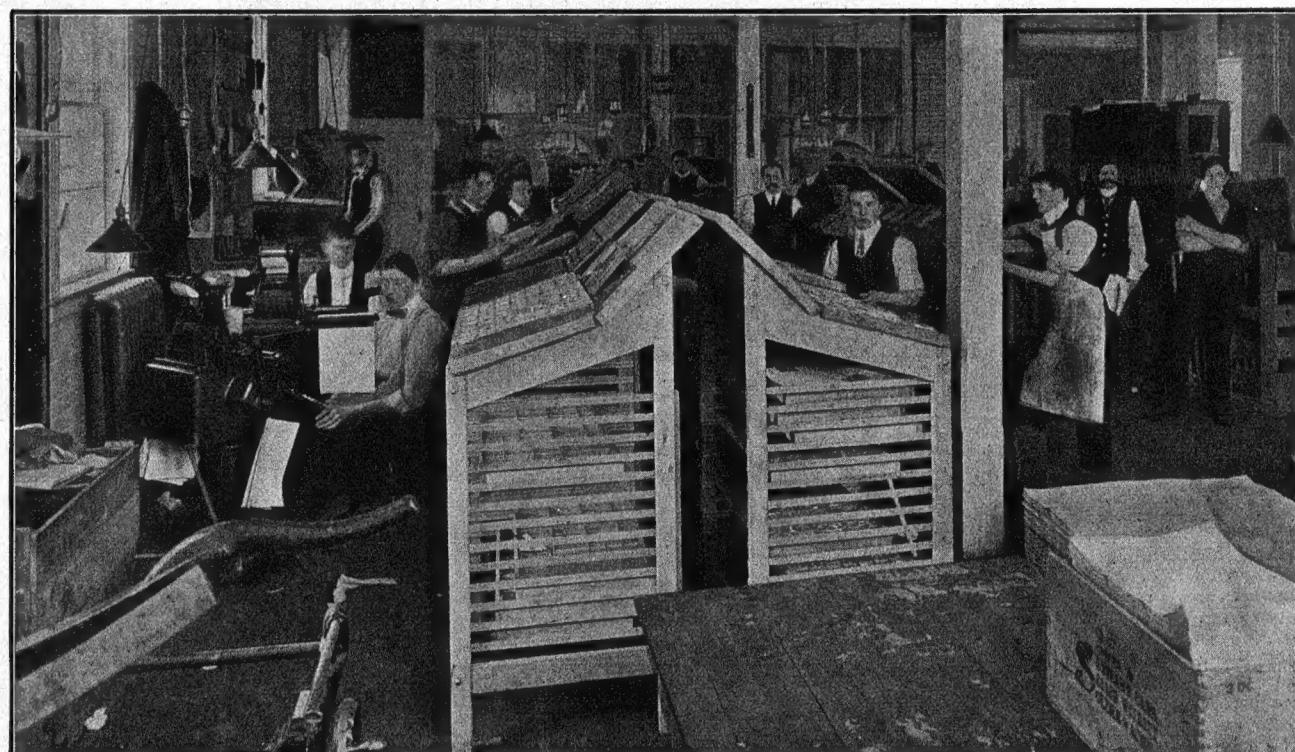
The Editorship

To Mr. E. A. Partridge must be given the chief credit of originating THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. He conceived the idea of an official organ for the Grain Growers' Association early in the spring of 1908, when the movement was beset with difficulties, and after it had just come through one of the most strenuous periods of its existence. The first issue was published in June, 1908, or rather, that was the date inscribed

on the initial issue. It was impossible, because of unforeseen circumstances, to get the magazine in the mails before July. The difficulty of irregularity was experienced until THE GUIDE erected its own plant, and the tribulations of those early days were many.

When the magazine was but one month of age, Mr. Partridge relinquished the editorship to Mr. R. McKenzie, the

Continued on page 30



The Guide composing room where the type is set

agricultural press; the other economic problems in which farmers are deeply interested have also been treated from an impartial view point. The aim has been to carry on an educational campaign, which will enable the farmers to cope with the wealthy grain speculators and all others who take undue profits for their service to the farmers. In the marketing of grain, it is essential that the farmer have technical knowledge, for the business

marketing farm produce; the exorbitant interest charged by banks and other financial institutions; land speculation; land taxation; and direct legislation.

Fearless in Well-Doing

THE GUIDE has had also to handle without gloves some of the fundamental principles of journalism which were misunderstood by some other journals not so watchful of the farmers' interests,



Chilled Meat Industry

Why Not One Like This

Canada should emulate Australia which has solved the problem of exporting meat and produce. Goods to the value of \$3,500,000 handled last year through the Cold Storage plant operated by the Victorian Government. Details of management. Huge export buildings and plant at Port Adelaide owned and operated by the South Australian government, the over-seas exports of which amounted to over \$1,000,000 last year. How co-operative government butter factory has succeeded. How marketed. State aided abattoirs, with freezing and cold storage plant electrically operated at Geelong.



N WEEKLY REPORT No. 310 of the Department of Trade and Commerce appeared some particulars concerning the business conducted by the co-operative societies in Australia. In supplementing the data, it is considered that some additional details respecting the practical recognition by various state (or provincial) governments of the principle of co-operation would be of interest to the primary producers in Canada.

With that end in view, there will be found in subsequent paragraphs information relative to the assistance rendered by state cooled stores at Melbourne and Adelaide and also at Geelong by works for which the capital was raised, by a public body, under legislation enacted by the Victorian government. Of these extensive industries, devoted to the exports of perishable products, the produce department of South Australia is the only one working almost entirely upon the co-operative principle.

Victorian Government's Cool Store

The cool stores owned by the city of Melbourne were built in 1892, but in recent years have been operated by the Victorian government. The management is under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. Through these stores produce to the value of over £705,000 was handled in 1909. Beside an annual rental of £15,000 the government pays over £8,000 for labor and material used in wrapping lambs and sheep, rabbit and poultry crates, etc. This large outlay is recouped by charges made on produce received and handled. Particulars concerning operations of the stores, grading of butter, etc., appeared in Weekly Report No. 79.

South Australian Government's Export Department

The earlier stages of the existence of the huge export buildings and plant at Port Adelaide, owned and operated by the South Australian government, were, to a large extent, experimental. The rapid growth of the exports of produce were not anticipated, and hence only a limited cold storage and operative capacity was installed. The extension of the buildings and plant (recently completed) was thus rendered a costly item. The initial cost was over £87,000, but in doubling the extent of the works, a further sum of £94,000 was spent, thus making the total expenditure of over £181,000 by which means the department has now in operation the largest and most modern establishment in Australasia devoted to the interests of the primary producers.

The unique nature of the department's business, viewed as a government undertaking, has led to many inquiries as to its financial success. The actual profits paying interest on the capital and working expenses for the year 1908-9 were as follows: Freezing works, £4,061; butter factory, £504 (in addition to bonus of £500 to producer); total, £4,565. Taking a retrospective view of the accounts from the date of the department's inception to June 30, 1909, during which interest on capital has been charged, an actual loss of £1,450 is shown; but these figures do not show any annual depreciation debits.

Value of Exports Shipped Over-Sea

The volume of the business transacted by the produce department at Port

Adelaide continues to increase from year to year. This is considered a satisfactory evidence of its popularity with the producers in the state.

As an item of interest to Canadian producers, the following return is given, showing the extent, variety and values of the over-sea exports shipped through the produce department of the South Australian government during the season 1908-9:

	£	s.	d.
Lamb, 184,345 carcasses, or 6,213,776 lbs., at 3½d.	97,090	5	0
Lamb, 5,526 carcasses, or 219,615 lbs., at 3d.	2,745	3	9
Mutton, 50,090 carcasses, or 2,280,046 lbs., at 2½d.	23,844	4	7
Beef, 838 qrs., or 140,617 lbs. at 3d.	1,757	14	3
Butter, 18,205 boxes, or 455 tons, 2 cwt., 2 qr. at 1/-	50,974	0	0
Wine, 2,360 hds., etc., or 177,112 gall. at 2/-	17,711	4	6
Fruit, 58,376 cases apples			
8,959 " pears			
308 " grapes	67,799	cases at 10/-	
151 " quincees			
5 " plums			
Poultry, 248 ducklings, each at 3/-	37	4	0
496 chickens, each at 10d.	73	18	1
180 squabs, 268 lbs. at 10d.	11	3	4
Honey, 1,542½ cases, 81 tons, 4 cwt., at 2½d. per lb.	1,894	13	4
Rabbits, 507 crates, 12,774 lbs. at 6d.	319	7	0
Eucalyptus Oil, 5 cases for			
	8	12	6
	£230,366	19	10

Government Butter Factory at Port Adelaide

The popularity of this branch of the produce export department may be estimated by the increasing trade, which has made it necessary to erect a new butter factory with much increased accommodation at Port Adelaide during the year under review. Every endeavor is made to run the factory on sound co-operative lines, under which cream suppliers share the benefits that accrue through profitable marketing. It is now the practice of the department to pay a portion of the net profits of the butter factory as bonuses on the amounts of cream suppliers' account sales. This system gives a large return to the suppliers of the best cream, and it is intended as an encouragement for efficient work in the various dairies. Cream is received from 1,213 suppliers in all parts of South Australia adjacent to the railways. The average quality of the cream received at the factory is given at 18-10 lbs. of cream to 1 lb. of manufactured butter. The average price paid to producers for their butter during the year 1908-9 was 11-2 per pound.

To illustrate the expansion of the business transacted by the state-owned butter factory the following comparative return is presented:

Year	Suppliers	Cream Lbs.	No. of Butter Made Lbs.	Payments for Account Sales	Payments for Butter Butter
1908	775	949,176	499,961	13,480	£20,000
1909	1,213	1,222,074	669,344	16,592	£27,000

Contributory Business for Cool Stores

Independent traders are also provided by the Port Adelaide cool stores with the necessary accommodation and facilities for the local, inter-state and over-sea business in perishable produce. Government certificates are issued by the wheat inspection branch and purchases are frequently made upon that basis. Consignments are accepted and advances made thereon for shipment to London, Manchester, Hull, Hamburg, Paris and other distant markets. A canning plant has recently been erected with a view of extending the exports of canned meats, poultry and rabbits.

This season a determined effort is being made by the department to encourage the export of infertile eggs (which keep no longer) to England. That this can be proved was shown by experimental shipments of nearly 8,000 dozen in 1907, although the average net price, 7½d. (14½ cents) per dozen then realized by the shipper was not sufficiently attractive to continue the exports.

Marketing South Australian Produce in London

The export department of South Australia has an experienced and very capable officer in London, whose duties are to receive the consignments and to attend to the distribution and sale of the produce at that point as well as in other British and continental markets. Should the market be unfavorable in London for fruit, etc., he can, on his own initiative, divert shipments to Hamburg or other places where the conditions promise better returns. The department closely follows the distribution of all produce—but more especially fruit—in England, and has available the names of the principal retail buyers whose special requirements are catered for. From the moment the produce enters the government stores at Port Adelaide until it is sold in the world's markets, every effort is made to secure the highest prices and at the same time the lowest over-sea freights and incidental charges.

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of the commercial act of the Commonwealth, the grading and inspection of butter, cheese, eggs, fruit, (fresh, preserved and canned), honey, meats (fresh, frozen, canned and preserved), rabbits, milk and poultry intended for export and carried out. Illustrations of the Corio freezing works, together with conditions and scale of charges are on file in the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

D. H. ROSS.



Sign The Pork Packing Contract Now

Scheme of a government plant in Alberta should not hang fire. Co-operation with the Government imperative in order that the farmers may entrench themselves against the wily combine. Opponents are watching and praying for failure. The producers must get together now if they are to secure equitable prices in the future. Enormous profits of the meat trust. Attitude of the Government.—By James Fletcher, Kingman, Alta.



If you will grant me space in the columns of your excellent paper I will try and express some of my views in reference to the government pork packing plant which is now promised to the farmers of Alberta. I was in attendance as a delegate at the last annual convention of the U. F. A., and I may say that the much desired government plant was a very important item on the program. There is not a farmer in Alberta who is not conversant to a greater or lesser extent with the nature of this much desired enterprise. Its profile in perspective has been watched by the public for some years and has been discussed by every local organization. Petitions have been circulated throughout the country securing thousands of signatures, asking the government to build, own and operate a pork packing plant on behalf of and in the interest of the farmers of Alberta.

A year ago the government pledged themselves to commence operations on the plant as soon as a sufficient number of hogs could be secured, the stipulated number being 50,000 per year, but up to the time of the last convention the government had taken no further steps in the matter. The first agreement provided by the government was too drastic and did not meet with the approval of the executive, and a protest was entered and the government asked to change same. This was finally done and at the convention the live stock commissioner informed the delegates that the government was prepared to build and operate the plant as soon as a sufficient number of patrons were secured to furnish the stipulated quantity of hogs.

Mr. Stevens read the agreement, which was similar in a great many respects to the first agreement drawn out, with the exception that provision was made for unpreventable causes, such as failure of crop, accident, or death. There ensued considerable discussion on the question. I was opposed to it on the grounds, as I believed at the time, that when the farmers supplied all the hogs promised no more should be asked of them. The only point at variance on that question was that the farmers must supply all their hogs, even over and above the number agreed upon, hogs for breeding purposes only accepted. Mr. Stevens informed the convention that if they did not accept the agreement in its entirety the government would for the time being abandon the undertaking.

When the vote was taken it carried strongly in favor of the acceptance of the contract. I voted against the motion, but nevertheless I may say that happily I am not wedded to my idols. There is a saying that a nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse, and I took the wink, and since the convention I have changed my mind altogether on the matter.

I believe the farmers should bind themselves in some way or other if they want to co-operate with the government in this enterprise. It is nothing more than fair and just to the farmers themselves as well as to the government to do so, in fact the trend of the evidence before the pork commission went to show that such action was necessary as a guarantee to enable the government to undertake the work.

Must Have Assurance

The evidence of Mr. Day, on account of his connection with the Ontario establishments, and Mr. Sorenson, by reason of his long experience in Denmark, and others along these lines went to show that some assurance must be given before the work is undertaken. The carrying out of such a scheme along the lines proposed will not safeguard the government

but will thoroughly entrench the farmers against the wily combines which have exploited them in the past. To establish a plant to be conducted on any other plan than that laid down in the agreement might cause no end of inconvenience and loss.

When you take into consideration the fact that the farmer is apt to sell his produce to the highest bidder at every opportunity, deserting for a mere pittance his own company, and in so doing providing the club to beat out his own life, we can see how easy it is for private concerns to get into collusion, and by paying a few cents more per hundred pounds for hogs than the government can afford to pay draw many of the patrons from the government plant, to its incalculable detriment.

While this proposed plant would be carried on at cost, the patrons receiving full benefits therefrom, the private companies could scarcely hope to perpetuate the scheme of competing with it, still they might remain in the field long enough to submerge the interests of the co-operative plant. What would a few hundred thousand dollars amount to these fellows if they could encompass the dissolution of the farmers' co-operative scheme? They would soon make up this loss when once the plant was out of the way.

The average farmer knows very little about co-operation. It is a foreign element to him and he is held continually with his nose to the grindstone, so that he has little opportunity or even inclination to become conversant with such matters. He labors singly and alone in his scramble for existence and is always chasing after the illusive dollar which the other fellow generally manages to get. He has been taught that competition is the life of trade and it is hard to convince him otherwise. Co-operative societies have been formed time and time again, but the result has been almost without exception the same. The wily financier, with the cunning and deception of the serpent in Holy Writ, would endeavor to gain the confidence of the farmer and induce him to sell his product at an advance on the price for what he would receive from his own concern. There should be a clause in the constitution providing that any person who sold his product to any other buyer than his own concern would be liable to a fine. The omission of this clause is the quicksand in whose treacherous depths many a co-operative ship has foundered.

Co-operation Imperative

From every point of view it is therefore imperative that the farmer should co-operate with the government in this enterprise. Do not let us jangle with one another over the matter. If there is any clause in the agreement which does not meet with your approval in every respect try and overlook the parts which you are opposed to. The non-acceptance of the concessions granted by the government to the farmers of Alberta would work a serious injury to the farmers' organization, which would take many years to eradicate. If we fail in this enterprise it will be a hard knock on the association. Every paper in the country would proclaim the fact of our failure far and wide, and what answer would the association make to the question which is being continually asked: What has your association accomplished? What about the government pork packing plant which you had hung out on your shingle for the last few years? Like many of your schemes we are afraid it can be likened to the Arab who folded his tent in the night and stole silently away.

Difficult as it is at present to get the farmers to join our association, that difficulty would be multiplied twenty-fold if we allow this thing to fall through. Should such a thing occur the politicians

Continued on page 23

ORLOFF OAT Leaves very broad and numerous. The earliest of all—75 days will do it—thinnest skinned Oat—hardest Oat—the Oat to sow on new breaking, succeeding where others fail. The best nurse crop for clovers and grasses. 110 bushels per acre at Brandon Experimental Farm, 1909. As an insurance policy every farmer should sow every year a portion of his Oat ground with Orloff Oat.

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SILVER KING SIX-ROWED BARLEY

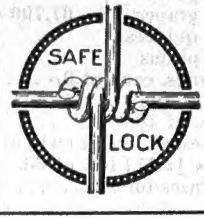
Yielded 56 bushels per acre, and a splendid sample.

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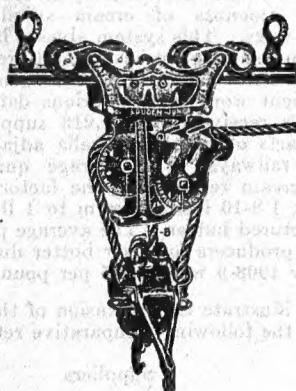
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The Tariff Salt Mine

Lee Francis Lyberger has written an able book on the tariff as it works out in the United States. The principle is the same everywhere. He shows up the protective system by taking a salt mine as an illustration. The book can be obtained from The Public Book Dept., Ellsworth, Building, Chicago, for 30 cents, postpaid.

LET one illustration suffice. Suppose that I own a salt mine within the borders of Philadelphia, this dear old city of Brotherly Love. And suppose I own the only salt mine inside the corporation. I can sell in Philadelphia and elsewhere in competition with other producers of salt. And so far as the local trade is concerned I have the advantage of having practically no costs. However, if I put up my price too high in my greed for big profits, my competitors will come in and get a part of the trade.

How can I avoid this interference by outside shippers—foreigners? By a Protective Tariff. All I need is to declare for “home markets for home producers,” “protection to home industries,” etc., calling attention to the danger of “foreign” competition—and by “foreign” I mean, simply, from any point beyond the city walls—and the necessity of “protecting” the high-priced labor of Philadelphia from the “cheap” labor elsewhere, and gladly will the people give me the desired “protection.” I have now a wall around me of one hundred or two hundred per cent. I can now more than double the price of salt, and still hold the “home market.” I have a monopoly. I am “protected” in my extortion. And that is what a tariff is for.

But does this prevent my shipping salt to New York and elsewhere? Not at all. But I can still go on charging monopoly prices “at home” and so I can favor shipping even salt out—if I find I can produce more than be consumed by the local market. Neither does it mean that I can oppose all “foreign” goods coming in. It is only a certain kind of goods that I can oppose coming in, viz., salt. I can favor putting some goods on the “free list”—but not salt. Furthermore, I can go so far in my enthusiasm to develop trade that I can favor the giving of bounties—even on the salt which I ship to other cities. I can favor better harbors, so as to bring in more goods from other places—so long as the tariff walls keep out salt.

And that is the philosophy of a tariff wall. It is for the purpose of enabling the producer of certain things to increase their prices to home consumers. It has no other purpose. And so the protectionist has no objection to goods going out. That will not hurt his business. In fact, he is probably the very one who is sending them out. To the abnormal profits he is able to get at home, he can add normal profits by selling in foreign countries. And if he did not make profits he would not produce for the foreign trade.

Now does he object to all goods coming in from foreign countries. He objects only to the kind of goods that he produces. Each Protectionist has his own particular “salt mine.” Other goods can just as well be placed on the “free list” so far as he is concerned. Free trade in all products but his own, that would be perfectly satisfactory to him.

But the people who have salt to buy—what of them? And so we see that Free Trade would not bankrupt the consumer. In fact, it would save him bankruptcy. To him it would be an infinite blessing. Whom would it injure? The producer. Would it injure all producers? Certainly not. Which ones would it injure? Only those producers who desire to establish a monopoly over the home trade. They are the ones, and the only ones, whom Free Trade would injure. To all others it would come like a benediction, because it would diminish the amount of labor required in order to live.

The Senator's Salt Mine

And that this is the purpose of all restraints to trade is shown by every protectionist speech made at Washington. It was but yesterday that a United States senator said: “I vote for the tariff on iron ore simply because it will increase the value of the iron mines of my state.” There you have it. His particular “salt mine” is iron ore lands. I do not

say that he owns mines himself. That has nothing to do with it. It simply shows the object of “protection.” This same eloquent senator is heartily in favor of Free Trade in many things—things not produced in his state. He is heartily opposed to the principle of protection—except on iron ore. He would be opposed to protection on iron ore, did not his state produce it. And this is called statesmanship.

And so I repeat that while from the standpoint of the consumer nothing could be more contradictory than the superstitious fear of Free Trade, yet from the standpoint of those who have “salt mines” to “protect” it is perfectly consistent.

And so the unquestioned purpose of Protection is to enable the home producer to raise his price to home consumer. It is the producer's measure. It is by him and for him. How the consumer ever came to think he would be benefitted by being compelled to pay far more for things than he otherwise would pay, is beyond the finite mind to fathom. And it is alright from the producers' point of view. But what of the consumer? It is alright from the standpoint of those who have products to sell, but what of those who have these products to buy? Where do they come in? Well, they just think they are in.

In the typical illustration used, all can see how Protection would help me, because I have salt to sell and own the mine. But how does it benefit those who have salt to buy? There can be but one answer—it does not benefit them. And so all the contradictions growing out of our doctrine of a high protective tariff is due to the point of view. We are trying to make it appear to benefit the consumer. But it is not for the consumer. Protection is wholly in the interest of the producer. And so he can favor sending goods out, but oppose having goods brought back—that is, the kind of goods which he himself produces. As to other goods he can even favor their being placed on the “free list.”

But you ask, what kind of a law could be passed to benefit both producer and consumer? I answer, no law. The thing is impossible. The only purpose of law should be to enforce natural laws. And you cannot possibly interfere with the laws of nature to benefit one class without injuring the other.

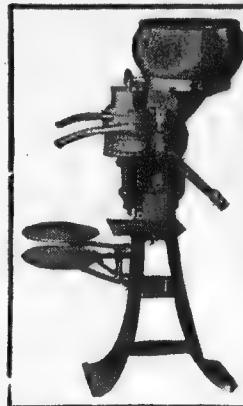
Congress cannot give to one man without taking from another. What congress by law gives to the producer, it takes from the consumer. Where else could it get it? It cannot raise the selling price for the producer without also raising the cost price to the consumer. For it is the consumer—and he alone—must give what the producer gets. And so all that the producers gain by Protection the consumers lose.

I repeat that whatever the law enables the producer to get in addition to the normal price, which is the price secured in open competition—it compels the producer to give. If this is not class legislation, then what is?

A just government does not exist for the purpose of helping one class plunder another, or to enrich one class at the expense of another. Neither does it exist to compel one class of citizens to pay to another a higher price than can be obtained by the natural laws of trade. In fact government exists to prevent these very things. No greater violation of the natural rights of man was ever shown than in the enactment of a protective tariff.

The Consumer has Nothing to Say

One can see from the very nature of things that protection is a measure by the producer and for the producer. And he has only to see how all tariff laws are framed to be more fully convinced. Who frames them? The producer. Who fix the rates? The producer. The consumer is not there. He is not even con-



NEW IMPROVED DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

DAIRY SIZES

\$45.00 to \$175.00

There is no difference in the quality of the ten styles and sizes of the De Laval separators; the difference in price simply indicates a difference in size or capacity. Uninformed buyers are sometimes induced to buy an inferior separator because it is offered at a price below that of the prevailing size of De Laval in use in the district. If they had ascertained by test the actual capacity of the machine purchased they would have learned that for less money a De Laval of equal or greater capacity and infinitely superior mechanical construction could have been purchased.

Intending purchasers are advised before buying to secure the free trial of a New Improved De Laval through the Company or its nearest agent and thus familiarize themselves with the standard by which creamerymen and dairymen of international repute have measured every other cream separator and found it wanting.

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Money to Loan Write for
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Do not forget to mention Paper.

sidered. The consumer is an unknown individual at Washington.

In a recent speech of great force, eloquence and truth, Senator Cummins, of Iowa, after commenting on the utter ignorance of the interests and demands of the consumer—uttered these warning words: “I know, Mr. President, that the voices of those that are clamoring for an increase of custom-house taxation are more distinctly heard in the corridors and committee rooms of the Senate; but there will come a time presently when the clamor of the millions who want some relief will sound like the roar of a thousand Niagaras from one ocean to the other.”

Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, Senator Gore, Oklahoma, and a few other courageous men of both parties—but only a few—have repeatedly called the attention of the representatives of private interests that there really is such a thing as “the consumer.” Their eloquent and unanswerable pleas have been useless—save as a means of enlightening the country. The only man recognised in a protection measure is the producer. It is now “up to the people” to let congress know that a law which enriches the producer at the cost of the consumer is an unjust law.

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, in one of the greatest speeches ever made in the United States Senate, recently showed that the present Payne tariff bill did not originate even in the famous Finance Committee. He showed that these very schedules now being debated were prepared even “before the House Committee was appointed.” From a letter written before the Ways and Means Committee had held its first meeting, he showed practically the exact language found in the Payne bill as it passed the House and in the report of the Finance Committee of the Senate. And so it was the producer who

framed the terms of the bill. It was framed in their private offices. No one cares even to deny it. And it will be adopted.

As showing that it is not the consumer who demands a tariff, nor writes tariff schedules, and that the producer is the man, and the only man considered, or benefitted by a protective tariff; we have indications in a speech, made by the Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, way back in 1867. In those days statesmen seemed not to have become so hardened as to even claim that a protective tariff benefits the consumer. They seem to have realized that they were sacrificing the consumer for the benefit of the producer, though they thought it a necessary, but temporary, sacrifice. They did not expect it to last long. In fact, they promised that it would not last long.

It was in 1867 that was formed the agreement between the wool grower and the wool manufacturer as to the tariff rates which should exist. John Sherman then used this remarkable language, as quoted by Senator Dolliver: “It is said, I know, that there was a very important class of people not consulted when this arrangement was made. That is true; the consumers were not consulted, and the consumers have to pay the increased cost.”

A man at a Glasgow hotel, in a loud tone of voice, called his friend back just as he was leaving the dining room and then whispered to him—“How far would you have got if I hadn't called you back?” The other, straightening himself up, replied in a tone, loud enough for all to hear—“No, sir, I won't lend you five pounds. I haven't got it on me, and if I had I wouldn't let you have it until you paid me what you borrowed two months ago.” His friend will never call him back again in a public dining-room.



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IWAN'S POST HOLE DIGGER.—A splendid tool for light soil, eight inch size, \$2.00; nine inch size, \$2.25

CAST IRON POST MAULS.—Hickory handles. Prices from 60c. to \$1.00 according to weight.

FENCE STAPLES.—We can supply in keg lots or less. Prices complete in Spring catalogue, page 207.

ELWOOD'S IMPROVED WIRE STRETCHER.—Has wrought iron bar and lever handle. Price 60c.

IMPROVED TACKLE BLOCK, WIRE STRETCHER AND SAFETY HOIST COMBINED.—Provided with steel grapples for stretching wire, or can be used as a safety rope hoist by which one man can raise 500 pounds. Price complete with 15 feet of Manilla rope \$1.00.

See page 207 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue for further description and prices of Fencing

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GOLDEN MANILLA 500 feet	Price per Hundred Pounds for delivery from distributing points	EATON STANDARD 500 feet
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9.02	SASKATOON	8.52
9.23	CALGARY	8.73
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THE Eaton Catalogue contains matter of the greatest interest to farmers and grain growers generally. In it you will find prices and description of practically every tool and implement you need around your farm. A careful study of the Eaton Catalogue will show you many opportunities for the profitable purchase of necessary farm supplies. You will find many suggestions too as to how you may improve your farm equipment with but small outlay of money. Eaton prices are low because they are the result of direct dealing and because they give the benefit of savings secured through our immense purchases. Eaton goods are of the most trustworthy character. We guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

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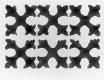
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LIMITED
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

IDLE LAND AND THE RURAL SCHOOL

Editor, GUIDE:—In THE GUIDE of March 9, Mr. John Campbell, of Lloydminster, tells of the pioneer's struggle and in his article in this significant sentence: "In many places school districts cannot be organized because speculators keep the settlers off the land." In the same issue is a report of a meeting of the Valley River G.G.A., in which the following appears: "Moved by F. Boughen, seconded by Geo. McIntosh, 'That whereas the progress of our province is made difficult by so much of the land being held by speculators and left unoccupied and whereas the increase in the value is due to the labor and industry of the actual settlers, resolved, that our local government be asked to give municipal councils the power to assess vacant lands as high as double the assessment on similar and adjacent occupied lands.'"

Now, Mr. Editor, with your permission, I would like to make a few remarks with the foregoing facts as texts.

There is no doubt but that the idle land all over the west is the prime cause of the rural school difficulty. In old and well settled districts the rural school is in a very fair condition because there are families enough and children enough to make a fair attendance at school. But it is where there are stretches of idle land that we find a poor rural school with an average attendance of seven or eight pupils. The remedy is not in the consolidation of schools as some politicians would have us believe, but in having the wisdom to see that the right thing to do is always the best thing to do. The right thing in this case is to set free the vacant land so that settlers can have access to it in order that homes may be established and children reared so that the schools can have a good attendance, and there is no doubt but what if taxes were increased on the vacant land year by year the price would be lowered, more settlers would move on to it, and the rush of people to towns and cities would not be so great. The rural population would increase, not decline, as now; the taxes on actual settlers would get lighter year by year while municipal revenues would increase. As the law is now in Manitoba, all personal property and improvements is entirely free from municipal taxation. But that is not enough. To the settlers should belong the value that their presence and industry puts upon the vacant land held by absentees. Justice can be secured to people in this respect only by increasing the tax on vacant lands year by year as the resolution of the Valley River Grain Growers' Association demands. This increase in value of the vacant lands is not an increase in wealth. That value is not wealth. Wealth is a product of human labor, but that value of land means power to its owner to take wealth for the privilege of using land. Owning land produces no wealth. It is only laboring the land that results in wealth production, hence, if we want to secure to those who labor the full reward for their toil, we must not allow land to be owned for the purpose of taking from those who labor to put into the pockets of those who labor not. The great Lincoln taught us that the worthiest object of any just government was to secure to those who labor the fruits of their own industry, and increased local taxes on vacant land will be a long step in that direction. But I understand that the government has already been asked to give municipal councils the power referred to, but they refused, putting

up excuses but no reasons. Politicians of both parties have fleeced settlers out of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of hard earned crop by means of the vacant land game, and they intend to fleece them out of millions more. Hence it is no wonder that they do not favor increased local taxation of vacant land. "Strange," as Lincoln said, "that so many good people, as the politicians are, dare to ask a just God's help in wringing their bread from the sweat of other people's faces." But let the Grain Growers' Associations all over the west pass resolutions similar to those passed by the Valley River association and then let them highly resolve to have candidates pledged to this step. Let them insist that pledges be made in writing in the form of a manifesto or address to the electorate, stating what principles they stand for, and what measures they will work for founded on those principles, and it won't be long before the evils arising from the holding of vacant land will disappear. The voters should see by this time that law making cannot be left to the politicians as they generally profit by crooked laws, hence the masses must study the laws and insist on Manitoba made laws being in harmony with natural right, the right of every man to

subject of the "Increase in Living," and especially the explanation given by Mr. J. J. Hill, railway magnate. Mr. Hill commented on the fact that we were consuming faster than we were producing and that we were altogether too extravagant and wasteful. I think that if Mr. Hill were doing pioneer work on a homeestead, he would find that he could not be extravagant or wasteful, and still the increased cost of living is felt on the homeestead as elsewhere pro ratio. I think that he would infer that supply and demand rules the market, but he seems to loose sight of the fact that under the present day world of combines, mergers and monopolies exist to secure control of and thereby inflate the prices of the most necessary supplies of humanity. We also find governments assist these "combinists" (if I be allowed to use the term) to prey on the people and increase the cost of living, by granting them concessions, giving bonuses, and raising tariff barriers to protect them. When is this favoritism to end? Have we not men in parliament patriotic enough to stamp out this juggling in the lobby, and protect the utilities of the people as a sacred trust, instead of a fat thing to be exploited to the highest bidder. What do these wealthy heelers, craving for protection, care for the cry of the hungry wail, as long as they are allowed to pelt the almighty dollar from the farebill of the widow and orphan, and unfortunate poor. Do we farmers in any year of crop failure receive a bonus from the government to help us. Do we combine to unlawfully enhance prices of our products? Do we howl and squirm when the government and other agencies do their best to flood our country with emigrants from all countries, the greater part of whom will be our competitors, and who will later on help to increase the supply of our products on which we are dependent. Do we not pay a fictitious price for our implements, and household necessities, so that the wealthy heeler may be made more wealthy? Can the complaint that we are too extravagant and wasteful explain these conditions. If they do I cannot see it. I would say: let every

that they have been told I am opposed to the plant. To this I wish to say that the first resolution in respect to a government plant was introduced by myself in the Strathcona Union three years ago, and at that time, it must be remembered, conditions in Alberta in respect to the hog market and packing plant were very different than at the present time. A plant such as the one recommended by the pork commission would, at that time, have been a boon to the farmers and would have had the support of myself and mostly every farmer, but in the last three years quite a change has taken place. When we first took up the matter, we were at the mercy of about three buyers in Alberta, with one packing plant at Calgary and two very small plants at Strathcona; but as a result of the action taken by the association and the board of trade of Strathcona, Pat Burns decided to build a plant in Strathcona. Then came the larger plant of G. Y. Griffin in Edmonton, and still, with this addition, we have room for more. So we have continued our agitation for government plant, and I wish to say that I am still in favor of the plant being built. I am, however, inclined to think that the proposed plant will be too small to be of any material benefit to the farmers, and seeing that the larger plant of Griffin & Co. was considered by an experienced company to be the best to build, I think we could well copy them in that respect. I know that they handle beef as well as pork, and that it is claimed by some that pork can be best handled alone; still experience has convinced the large packers that the two works out best.

We must also remember that if we are going to do an export trade we must have a plant large enough to keep the market supplied regularly, or the trade will soon go to pieces. It is not that I am opposed to a government plant. What I have been asking for is a larger plant and better terms for our farmers. I think the contract sent out for signatures very unreasonable, inasmuch that it not only requires the farmer to sign for a certain number of hogs, but that he must give all the hogs he raises to the government plant under a penalty of two dollars per hog for all hogs sold to any other person for packing or killing purposes. I have no use for monopolies—not even government—and I am now just as much a slave as I ever wish to be. I do not believe in signing away my freedom, and I am convinced that the two dollar penalty cannot be collected if imposed. More than that, why should we, as farmers, be so mistrusted in this matter? We have asked for the plant and it is the intention of the farmers to supply it with all the hogs it can handle—and far more.

We notice that our government places confidence even in strangers, guarantees bonds by the millions for railway propositions, signs documents and accepts plans without investigation. This, I say, for strangers and those who have never invested a cent in the province. Yet, when we, the farmers, the backbone of the province who have made it flow with milk and honey, by our everlasting struggles, and by the investment of every dollar that we owned and all that we could borrow, and invested too when it was a question if we could ever hope to make it a paying proposition, and in fact, it was almost a case a few years ago of throwing up the sponge.

Yes, I say, when we ask for a small outlay to warrant us continuing a line of business that should be profitable, we are called upon to submit to fines and to sign contracts that are unreasonable. Does any man, who has given this matter a few hours thought, think for one minute that it would be necessary to send a half a dozen men all over this province at several dollars a day and expenses, to get the farmers to sign this contract if it was a reasonable one? No, I think not. It could just as well have been presented at our regular meetings by the secretaries and the signatures could have been readily obtained for more hogs than the plant can handle. The two-third payment again for hogs at time of delivery is another sticker with many farmers, and I say any business man knows well that there is no need of tying up so much of the farmers' money. The commission tells us that they found the cost of handling a hog was from 35 cents to 90 cents. Then if we allow one dollar or one-tenth, that should be enough. We are told all such matters



Winter Scene on Farm of D. McKinnon, Oak Lake, Man.

enjoy the fruits of his own labor. Let it ever be borne in mind that as the poet truly said

"Laws rob the poor and the rich men make the laws."

The rich men are politicians, first, last and always.

Thanking you for your very valuable space, I am,

W. D. LAMB.

Plumas, Man., March, 1910.

♦ ♦ ♦

IT WAS WELL WORTH WHILE

The following letter has been received by the Grain Growers' Grain Company: Gentlemen:—I have received your report of sale of car No. 306321 and consider it very satisfactory. I make a clear eighty-one dollars over local elevator price on this car.

Please find application for four shares in your company with cheque for \$70.00 for first two payments.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) PHILIP M. CHAPMAN.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE REAL CAUSE

Editor, GUIDE:—Accept my thanks for your kind courtesy in publishing my previous letter, and shall deem it a favor if you can extend me the same privilege this time.

Recently I have been interested in several articles in connection with the

government throw down their tariff wall on the public necessities, make it illegal for combinations to withhold these necessities for fictitious prices and return to the old system of supply and demand, and I think that the cost of living would be greatly reduced. If governments must have a tariff let them build it on our luxuries, but by every means let us have our necessities free, and I think there is food for all if this were the case and ever would be, if humanity did not interfere with its free distribution.

A. W. MAY.

Mayview, Sask.

♦ ♦ ♦

When sending photographs to us be sure not to roll them but send them flat.

FAVORS A GOVERNMENT PORK PACKING PLANT BUT NOT A GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY

Editor, GUIDE:—Will you kindly give me a little space in the next issue of your valuable paper to explain to the members of the U.F.A. my views in respect to the proposed government pork packing plant and the contract the farmers are asked to sign?

I have been informed by some members from different parts of the province

will be adjusted later. Yes, see what it is costing the province to get things into business shape later. Why not do it in a business-like way at the start and so prevent misunderstanding and unnecessary expense. I venture to say that it is now costing the province at least five dollars per hundred hogs signed for. How are the expenses to be paid? Now, I am satisfied that half the men that are signing the contracts do not understand just what they are undertaking to do. I was at a meeting a few days ago, when a farmer got up and said I think the contract is alright and we should all sign. He did so, but he failed to fill in the number of hogs he would supply and his attention was drawn to that fact. "Why," he said, "I have not got a single hog, and don't know where to get any. I sign in support of the plant being built." Now I know that in this case this man has been present at dozens of meetings when the pork packing proposition was talked and discussed, yet he did not know what he was expected to do. All that I wish to say further is that the treatment the farmers have received in this matter is a disgrace and an insult to the association and the farmers at large. The farmers placed confidence in the government by returning them, then in return the government should place confidence in their supporters. I am in favor of a government plant, but not a government monopoly. I would sign for a certain number of hogs, but not all, and I would like to see a plant large enough to compete with the Griffin and Burns.

Yours truly,
RICE SHEPPARD.

❖ ❖ ❖

SUGGESTION TO GRAIN GROWERS' COMPANY

Editor, GUIDE:—I wish to take up a small space in your valuable paper in reference to the Grain Growers' Company. As farmers I think that we all believe that it is a great benefit to the Grain Growers of the west, in the handling of their grains, and we believe in the sincerity and honesty of the men at the head of our company's affairs, and it is the wish of every thinking farmer that this state of things may continue always, but when we look into the future we see that others must take the place of those of the present, for it only takes time to bring about the change. Now, lest those who will take the places of our present offices, might not be desirable men, who would not have the interest of all at heart, but rather their own gain and power, and our company become something far from what it is now—a blessing to the country—we believe that we should have the most perfect organization that is possible for us to have, that is, an organization that would lead to every shareholder being a thinking, active factor in our great company. This by his own personal choice of representative at our company's annual meeting.

This can be done, I believe, by asking each municipality and the secretary of the company to forward to some person or persons in each municipality the names of those who are shareholders, these to be called together in a meeting, there to be organized into a branch of the company, having a president, secretary and treasurer. The purpose of the branch being to select a delegate or delegates to represent the members at the annual meeting or other meetings of the company, also to levy a fee sufficient to pay current expenses of their delegates. This would cost but little to each shareholder and yet he would be taking an active part in the deliberations of the general meetings of the company, through his delegate.

Under the present system the great majority of shareholders are represented at our meetings by those whom we have never seen, that is we send in our proxies and that is all that we know about the voting. So far we believe that it has been done just and right.

But I believe that the system of organizing as outlined above, would help to keep the doings of the company correct and would keep our best men at the head of affairs. Also I think it would lead to a deeper personal interest in our company. Not only would the present members have a greater interest, but the very fact that each member felt himself immediately in touch with the working of the company, would lead him

to talk of the merits and advantages of his company, and by that others would be brought to be shareholders in one of the greatest companies for the benefit of the farmers that this country has ever seen.

EDWARD GRIERSON.
Alexander, Man.

❖ ❖ ❖

JUNIOR ASSOCIATIONS PROPOSED

Editor, GUIDE:—The reading of The GUIDE affords one much pleasure and instruction, and though I am not a farmer, I am glad to see that the farmers of our Great West have at least managed to get the sands of disunion out of their eyes, and are now marching on, shoulder to shoulder, to a Greater West. I notice numerous discussions and proposals in your Mail Bag columns, and respectfully tender the following.

Since the farmer has awakened to the value of united effort and enjoys monthly or oftener meetings, where he discusses conditions and affairs with his fellows, why not have his sons and daughters form similar junior associations? I dare assert that they will become as enthusiastic as the farmers are, and as they are to be the bearers of the banners of co-operation in the future, it is well they should be prepared for their parts. Junior associations, properly organized and planned, would accomplish this end. The GUIDE might publish a page for boys, giving in simple form a resume of all previous conditions, the history of the association, and of present problems. The boys might be encouraged to discuss these at the meetings and also in The GUIDE. The meetings might be similar to the ordinary mutual improvement societies, paying particular attention to farming problems. I would be pleased to see discussions on this subject.

A RURAL PEDAGOGUE.
Miniton, Man.



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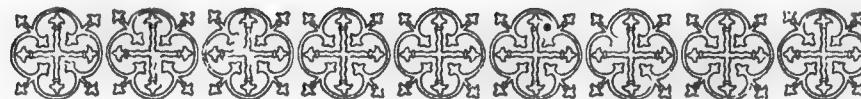
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General Baden-Powell's Boy Scouts

Over 11,000 Boys Have Joined in England

Great interest is now being taken in the formation of troops of boy scouts. There is no need to write at length on the history of this wonderful organization. Suffice it to say that today 11,000 boy scouts in the United Kingdom possess a knowledge of practical field work which far exceeds that possessed by many soldiers of mature years. His Majesty has shown publicly his appreciation of the work by his congratulatory message, and the conferring of knighthood upon the chief scout. When Lieut.-General Baden-Powell first commenced his work, he builded better than he knew, keen diviner of events though he be. For he has succeeded in capturing not only the enthusiasm of young England in a movement of empire defence, but beyond all that he has enlisted for the service of humanity the very pick of the youths of Britain. A celebrated divine once said, "Give me the boys till twelve. You may have them afterwards." And it is this keynote which Baden-Powell has struck. To each troop a chaplain is attached, irrespective of denomination, to aid and help the boys.

Introduction to Canada

The introduction into Canada of these scouts will have possibly a greater effect on the upgrowing generation than can be estimated, for it will inculcate into young Canadians the very ideas in which we must admit, they are somewhat deficient for the very reason that their teachers are themselves in turn deficient.

But Baden-Powell himself a teacher of the most wonderful ability has prepared a text book, so charmingly written that the attention of boy or adult is riveted from the commencement. In this book he inculcates the principles we have above indicated, and by song, story and exercise shows how they are to be taught. With such a book the teacher becomes a pupil again, finally to revert to his own role equipped with a veritable armament of the world's best thought.

Education, unless of the best, is useless. "And, faith, the old man's right" remarked the worthy father with his knowledge of human nature. Baden-Powell has seen fit to make his scouts boy knights, imbued with that spirit which made the Knights of the Round Table so famous and therein has lain largely the secret of his success.

And behind it all lies the fundamental idea of religion—Duty to God, to the King to the helpless and needy.

Do a Good Deed

When a scout knots his tie the action reminds him of the obligation to do a good deed that day should the opportunity come in his way. It may be only the removal of a piece of banana skin from the pavement lest the aged slip on it, or it may be the attempt to stop a runaway at the risk of the scout's limb or life, but the obligation is the same.

And even the morning's calisthenic exercises have for him a deeper meaning for as he takes a deep breath he thanks God for the pure fresh air of another day.

The casual observer may at first see but little difference between cadet corps already in existence and the newer organization and not discerning the very crux of the matter may wonder why the boys of the Empire are not already being moulded in the proper way. He will argue that discipline, obedience, quickness of bodily action are already taught in school, rifle clubs, cadet corps, etc. But as the "Montreal Star," in a recent editorial has pointed out, these virtues alone will never achieve the desired results. Excellent they are and absolutely essential, but unless individual honor and moral responsibility are taught, the best results are lacking. Too often the boy leaving school has looked upon his cadet corps drill as upon his fire escape drill, a necessary concomitant of school life, to be forgotten in the ceaseless rush of business. It is freely admitted now that education, whether mental or physical, without a firm under stratum of moral

and religious training, falls short of the very best.

Such teaching is much needed in Canada where, for obvious reasons, teachers and instructors dwell only upon one aspect of the subject. Comments upon the rudeness and incivility of young Canada have been many and because in the main quite true have often been bitterly resented. However the masses of Canadian children will be the subject of favorable comment from visitors.

Reverence to Union Jack

It is needless to say that the man who kept the Union Jack flying over Mafeking has spared no pains to teach his scouts the proper meaning of the flag, and reverence due it. Concisely he explains its origin, shows its significance and outlines the constitution of which it is the outward and visible sign.

The social and political aspects of this book are of the greater importance and cannot fail to leave their mark upon the boys of Canada. Baden-Powell teaches in no uncertain language the duties of citizenship, the obligations of society and the responsibilities which the old Norman phrase, "Noblesse oblige," so well express. And it is refreshing to find that he addresses those who, needing it most, are so often for obvious reasons, left out.

He points out, for example, what is so often stated, that snobbishness is shown by the rich boys looking down on their poorer comrades, but he also most clearly shows that the poor boy, who affects to cover up his envy by

perpetrated on horses through checking. All over Canada humane societies are in existence and it is well-known that the members, though able to do much to relieve grosser forms of torture, have been handicapped in their efforts to abolish this particular form. Ignorance, not wilful cruelty is the reason of the bearing rein or side check, and its more evil companion the overhead check. How often one may see men, women or young girls who in their own homes are kind, gentle and humane, sitting with perfect contentment behind a horse whose drawn back head, and strained appealing eye denote the torture it is suffering. Yet these same people would at once report the case of a horse with a galled shoulder. Taxed with this they will at once indignantly deny cruelty intentional or otherwise, claiming that "the horse needs checking to prevent stumbling." "Without a check it would bolt." "A horse doesn't carry its head properly without checking," etc.

To all these the writer of this article would present the two pictures in Baden Powell's book, "Torture" and "Comfort." No words can equal these pictures. Humane societies might well obtain permission to have them reproduced for distribution, and magistrates, undecided between the testimony of rival "vets," in cases of prosecution, might compare the horse in question with the book illustration, to decide under which class the case in question comes.

Better still, an enlarged picture might be shown on the wall of every schoolhouse, so that every boy and girl in Canada might know what suffering they so often thoughtlessly inflict.

No scout can use a bearing rein or check on his horse. He promises on his honor not to do so.

In this way precept and practice go together. Here as elsewhere the wisdom of Baden Powell becomes so evident. He shows the boy the right thing, teaches him why it is right and then demands on his honor the performance of his duty.

A scout who breaks his word must

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F. J. KNOTT
566 Main St.
WINNIPEG

NEW TRAIN ON GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

General Passenger Agent Hinton issued the statement today that commencing with the month of April the Grand Trunk Pacific would operate a train out of Winnipeg twice a month on Thursdays, during April and May, the dates being, Thursday April 7 and 21, and May 5 and 19. This new train will leave Winnipeg at 2.00 p.m. and will run through to Wainwright on the same schedule as the regular train now running out of Winnipeg on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at that hour. The train is put on chiefly to serve the large number of homeseekers who arrive in Winnipeg on Thursday mornings, due to reduced fares to points in Western Canada given on the first and third Tuesday of each month from many points in the United States. If the business between Wainwright and Edmonton will warrant, this train will be run through to Edmonton. It also is possible that the traffic will make it necessary to operate this train on June 9 and 23, but the general passenger office state that a definite announcement on this point will not be made until later.

While this train is being operated to give close train connections to homeseekers arriving from the United States and eastern Canada on Thursdays, it will doubtless also be appreciated by the travelling public of western Canada. In discussing the necessity for additional train service it was stated that a very heavy rush of land seekers was expected as the number of inquiries with respect to the rich new land opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific had been very large during the winter.

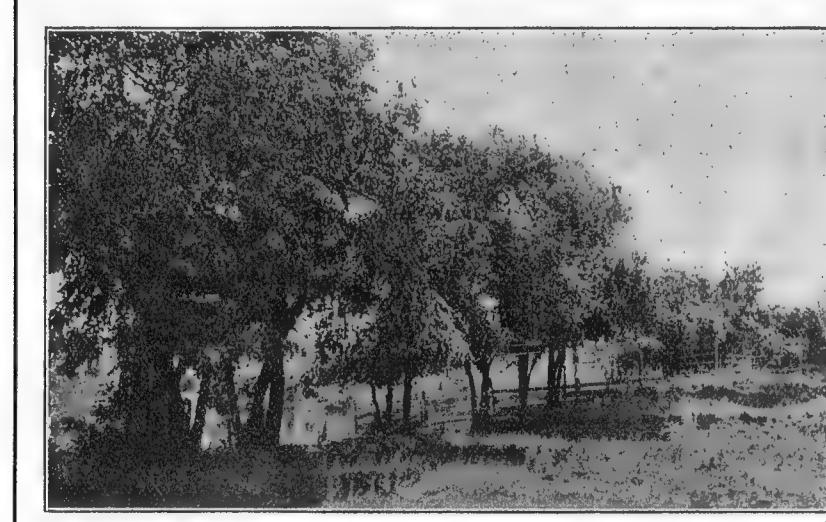
[ADVR]

A new mail order company is actively commencing business in Winnipeg this month under most favorable auspices, comprising a number of the city's leading retail merchants. The company is occupying premises on McDermott Ave., which will be used for offices and assembling and shipping depot. The permanent officers of the new organization are: T. J. Porte, of Porte & Markle, president; J. A. Banfield, of Banfield's, vice-president; Lisgar L. Lang, of Russell, Lang & Co., secretary and treasurer; J. C. Gordon, of Gordon, Mitchell Drug Co., director; F. E. Cryder, managing director.

[ADVR]

His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, head of the Roman Catholic church in Great Britain, and suite have signified their intention of attending the Eucharistic congress that will be held in Montreal next September. It is probable that His Grace will be accompanied by the Duke of Norfolk, the leading lay head of the Catholic church in England. While in Canada, this distinguished party will visit Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls and other important places. His Grace has accepted the invitation extended by President Chas. M. Hays for himself and suite to be the guests of the Grand Trunk on their Canadian tour.

[ADVR]



Victoria Park, Souris, Man.

disparaging remarks about those in more affluent circumstances, is no less a snob and a cad.

And with unmistakable clearness he shows up the man or boy who refuses to return the salute of those in positions of trust or dignity; pointing out that the threadbare argument, "I am a free-man and as good as him," refutes itself, since the salute was originally the mark of equality and free citizenship—the slave or villain being forbidden it.

Avoiding any tendency to current political issues, Baden-Powell nevertheless impresses firmly upon his scouts the necessity of keeping inviolate the constitution—unwritten though it be—in which the three estates of the realm, king, lords and commons, are so perfectly blended by tradition and precedent. It is good that the boys of Canada should read this, far better than that they should be led to believe, through American press dispatches that the mother of parliaments is about to reverse her history to copy ephemeral parchment constitutions.

Cruelty to Animals

Possibly no chapter in this book will appeal more to Canadians than that dealing with the subtle form of cruelty

leave his troop and cannot enter another, and this means the loss of all that a boy scout holds dear.

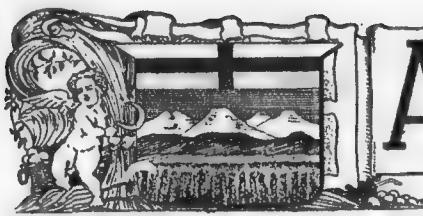
When there are ten thousand boy (and girl) scouts in Canada, pledged to fear God, honor the king, uphold the constitution, observe the rules of chivalry and abstain from any cruelty, even to a fly, Canada will have taken her greatest forward step.

WESTERN WHEAT TRADE

Railway Companies May Erect Elevators on Alberni Canal

It is reported from Victoria, B. C., that the Canadian Northern is negotiating with the C. P. R. to have joint terminals on Alberni canal on the west coast of Vancouver Island, where wheat elevators would be erected preparatory to a vast trade when the Panama canal opens. The wheat would be shipped there from the prairies using a car ferry to Vancouver Island, and timber taken back in the same cars, thus establishing a remunerative trade.

"As things of life die without food and exercise, so a habit will perish if you cease to exercise it and to feed it with its proper thought."—Geo. D. Tripp.



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

Official Circular Number Three

Progress is the key note of this comprehensive report. Executive recommends signing Pork Packing Agreement. Result of Vote on Hail Insurance resolutions. Organizing Labor Bureau. Government Ownership of Elevators. Legislative committee protests to Government against application of two hail insurance companies. Executive Contracts for Woven Wire Fencing. Protests against land grants and subsidies. Organization work.

GENTLEMEN, I am pleased to be able to inform you that the U.F.A. is progressing rapidly, not only in numbers and in new unions, but in the greater interest being taken in the work by the older unions. From all sections of the country we are receiving encouragement and assistance and we respectfully solicit your further help during the balance of the year. Possibly with the matter so prominent before us it is only to be expected that we will devote considerable time to the matter of the proposed pork packing factory. This matter was fully discussed at a meeting of the executive committee held in Red Deer a few days ago, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by Mr. Tregillus and seconded by Mr. Speakman: "That we most

ing to the management and will be righted when the directors assume control. In some districts the farmers are waiting for the visit of the live stock commissioner to explain all the details. Why the need for this delay? During the last week some of the unions have forwarded me contracts fully completed and I might say that I now have on hand 1,000 blank contract forms. Write in to me for the number you can get signed and then hustle. It might seem to you that we are too insistent on this question. We are not; the only point is that we must make good or be the laughing stock of the country.

I, therefore, appeal to you once more, and if you have not already signed the contract to do so at once so that we can

For the resolution adopted by the Saskatchewan convention—5 votes.

For the resolution from Valley District union, 5 votes.

Opposed to any plan of compulsory insurance:—4 votes.

In favor of the system at present in operation, 1 vote.

Other plans submitted, 8 votes.

This shows that 81 unions reported on this question and that the members are as much at variance as ever on this subject. None of the plans submitted have a clear majority, and as it would only add to the confusion I shall not, at present, submit all the other plans which have been suggested by the 8 votes above mentioned, to say nothing of the 8 other amendments. I am of the opinion that the only thing to do now is to submit all plans to the executive and let them say what further steps shall be taken. If this is satisfactory, you might kindly advise me in making your next report.

Labor Bureau

I am enclosing herewith copy of an application form in reference to the proposed labor bureau of the U.F.A. Kindly

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:

JAMES BOWER - - RED DEER

VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. J. TREGILLUS - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

E. J. FREAM - - Innisfail

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Namao; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Greisbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mielecki, Calgary.

committee have entered a protest against the passing of this legislation and have received an answer that the protest will be considered, although at the present time there is legislation which provides that no insurance company can solicit hail insurance business. The committee protested, however, in the belief that if once companies secure the privilege of soliciting this kind of business it will be an easy matter for the government to drop out of the business and leave the field open to the companies, with the result that there will be a considerable change in the policy of insurance, and that a large number will be debarred from insuring, as the expense will be too great.

If you believe that the stand taken by the executive is a good one, I should be pleased to receive a resolution from you endorsing this action.

Executive Meeting

A meeting of the executive committee was held in Red Deer a few days ago and I received instructions to complete a contract with one of the prominent wire firms so that woven wire fencing can be secured at a considerable reduction. This contract has been signed and you will be notified further in regard to this matter in the course of a week or two, a special circular letter being sent out for this purpose.

Instructions were also given to watch several cases in the interests of the members, these cases referring to railways, elevators and machine companies. These matters will be watched closely so that the facts can be given to the unions if such action is considered necessary.

Instructions were also given for the secretary to take up the matter of duty on wire. This has been referred to the Minister of the Interior.

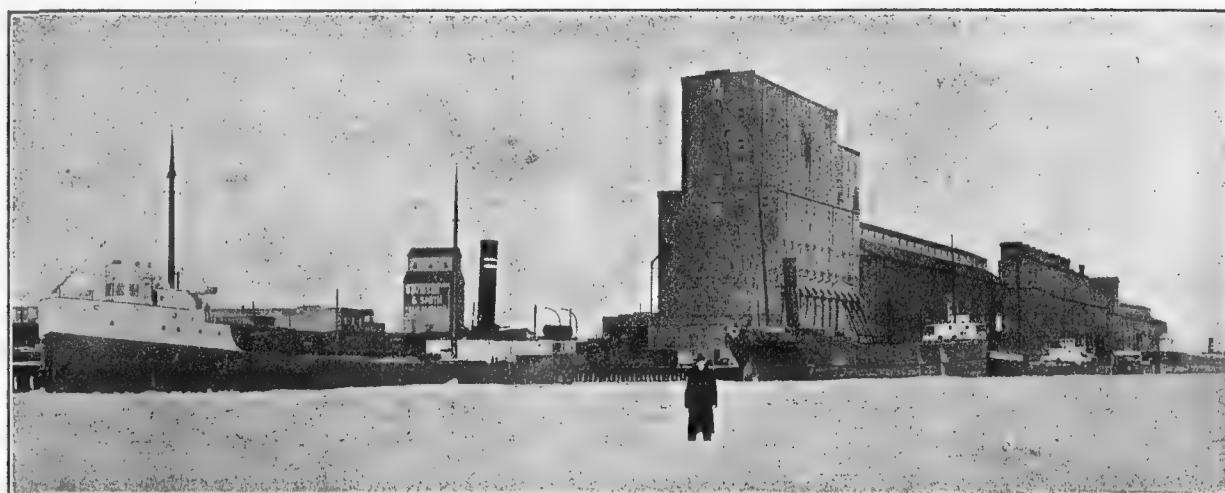
Reports of the Convention

Probably about the time this circular reaches you you will also receive a supply of the annual report of the U.F.A., together with the minutes of the Edmonton convention. These reports should be of interest to you and should be of great assistance in securing additional members. It might be of interest to know that these reports cost the central association quite a large sum, but it is felt that this is the best kind of campaign literature that can be procured. We trust you will find it useful in securing a large increase of membership.

Hudson Bay Railway

The following resolution has been forwarded from Rose View Union:

"Whereas newspapers are circulating the report that McKenzie & Mann have gone to Ottawa to interview the government about getting a subsidy to build the proposed railway to the Hudson's Bay, and seeing that all railroads built in the past by companies in Canada have enriched themselves through government grants of lands and moneys, and today we are feeling the ill effects of same by paying exorbitant rates for freight and passage, and whereas the public for years past have been ignored when asking for reforms through the government, and seeing that the trend of public thought is in the direction of government owned railways for the benefit of the public instead of making certain individuals rich at the expense of the public, we therefore move as follows: That all local unions of the U.F.A. join with us in protesting to the government that no more land grants or subsidies be granted to any schemes advanced by private companies or individuals, but that in future all railroads to be constructed must be built and owned by the government."



Portion of the Winter Fleet waiting for the Soo to open. Fort William, Feb. 28, 1910

strongly and urgently recommend all the farmers in Alberta to sign as quickly as possible the pork packing agreement adopted by our annual convention. According to this agreement the factory has to be established along the lines recommended by the pork commission. We have appointed a strong committee to work out the details in conjunction with the government committee and as soon as established the management of the concern will be in the hands of the directors elected by the patrons themselves. We therefore consider the contract perfectly safe."

Signed, James Bower, president; William J. Tregillus, vice-president; James Speakman, D. W. Warner, Edward J. Fream, secretary.

I am afraid that too many of our members are looking upon this pork packing proposition as a joke, instead of realizing that it is the most serious question we have tackled to date. For several years the association has been working on this question and has reached the point where the expectations will be realized. Are you going to fall down on this proposition? I appeal to all members, individually and collectively, to devote every energy to make this proposition a success, for if we fail in this of what use is it to go ahead with the elevator and other problems.

I would point out to you the fact that this plant will be in the hands of the patrons themselves. They will elect their officers who will have the final say in all matters pertaining to the working of the plant, and surely it is to your interest therefore to see that the erection is proceeded with at once. We know that there are a few points in the report of the commission which will not be acceptable to all but these are matters pertain-

have the plant under way before the next convention comes round.

Hail Insurance

As instructed by the annual convention, the different hail insurance resolutions were submitted to the unions for discussion. The result of the vote received is as follows:

For Plan No. 1:—8 straight votes and 1 vote with amendment attached.

For Plan No. 2:—15 straight votes and 4 votes with amendments attached.

For Plan No. 3:—6 straight votes and 2 votes with amendments attached.

For Plan No. 4:—1 vote.

For Plan No. 5:—1 vote.

For Plan No. 6:—None.

For Plan No. 7:—9 straight votes and 1 vote with amendment added.

For Plan No. 8:—10 straight votes.

advise me of the number you will require for your union and I will supply you with same. It is proposed to have this application filled out in every case, so that when notifying the different departments we shall have something definite to work on.

The Elevator Question

So far, I have received no suggestions from anyone. I might say, however, that it is the intention of the elevator committee to secure a copy of the Manitoba bill and all further particulars, and also to secure all information possible from the commission appointed in Saskatchewan.

Hail Insurance Companies

Two insurance companies have applied to the government for legislation which will enable them to solicit insurance against damage by hail. The legislative

DON'T LIKE THE KNOCKERS

The following report has been received from one of the active members of the U.F.A., and contains some very useful information:

"Mr. Warner was with us on March 28, and gave us a good talk on the pork packing industry. I consider him a zealous worker and a boon to our cause, but I am most sick when I read such a letter as that one in THE GUIDE of March 16, on page 14. It seems as if nine-tenths of them cannot see as far ahead as the end of their nose. They can't, or won't, see the contract as it reads. They don't want to put any common sense into it and be willing to show the government that we have the products and have use for such a plant.

Now, where I came from we had elevators, lode halls, creameries and such on the co-operative plan, and we found always it was successful so long as we had the management of honest men. All of the failures we ever had were changed into successes by changing the heads.

We can't help but win if we guard against politics, etc. I am not against politics, only in our association we must steer clear of it there. Let our motto be "Do unto our neighbor as we would he should do unto us," and we will come out on top."

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Rose View Union requests that if the sentiments contained in this resolution meet with your approval, you forward a resolution to the Minister of Railways and your representative at Ottawa, expressing your views.

Organization Work

The organization committee asks for your co-operation in every way possible. It is impossible for this committee to arrange that organizers shall visit the different districts as soon as asked for, but the members will do their best and ask for your forbearance and assistance. A union organized by individual effort will be stronger, do better work and last longer than one brought to life on the spur of the moment by a fluent organizer.

In conclusion, I would thank all for the assistance rendered and I would ask also for the patience of some of the members. I have recently received several requests for information and have answered that I will procure same as soon as possible. To get the information asked for in one case I have to write to Ireland and Denmark. This will give you some idea of what work is created sometimes, and if your answer is a long time coming do not think that the matter is neglected. It might be that it is a matter of weeks or even months to get the required information.

Soliciting your further co-operation,
Your obedient servant,
April 1, 1910 EDWARD J. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

LOOKING TO B. C. MARKETS

The questions of hail insurance, consolidated schools, co-operative pork packing plant, and the opening of British Columbia markets were matters keenly discussed at the regular meeting of Edmonton Union, held in the City Council Chambers on March 26.

Chas. Burnell, president of the union, occupied the chair and there was a good attendance of members. The first matter taken up was the British Columbia market question. The secretary read letters relating to the matter, and received instructions to write President Bower for definite information as to the markets in B. C. The suggestion was made by one member that a central agency should be established in Edmonton, in connection with the U. F. A., to advertise in British Columbia and carry on other trade enterprises which the farmers could not individually undertake. It was imperative that the widest possible publicity be given to the names of companies ready as even if some local unions neglected to take advantage of the market afforded, every car load of produce that went out of the province would help the local market.

The reply received from the deputy minister of education to the request of the union that steps be taken to introduce legislation to provide for a grant for consolidated schools was in effect that the farmers might have consolidated schools at any time they chose to erect them at their own expense. This response was received with general dissatisfaction. The deputy minister had previously said that the consolidated schools were in the experimental stage and that the one at Red Deer was merely on trial. The meeting was very positive in its opinion that consolidated schools had passed the experimental stage and the secretary was instructed to bring the matter to the attention of the minister of education and J. R. Boyle, M.P.P., asking them to have legislation introduced for a grant towards the erection of consolidated schools.

After considerable discussion of systems of hail insurance, the meeting passed a resolution favoring the adoption of a system whereby all assessable lands outside cities and towns would be subject to a tax not to exceed two dollars per quarter-section, which should give adequate compensation for damages by hail, lightning and cyclones.

The members held diverse views on the subject of the pork packing plant and no conclusion was reached with regard to the matter, except that it should rest with the farmers to decide whether they wanted the plant or not. It was thought that the rules laid down by the commission were very stringent, but it was pointed out by the president that these rules could be modified at will by the farmers supplying the hogs, as in their hands lay the election of the directors of the concern. The whole proposition was laid over till a later meeting.

The Edmonton Board of Trade will be asked to assist in getting the Grand Trunk Pacific to enlarge their subway on the Fort Saskatchewan trail and to look into the encroachment of the railroad on the right of way.

A resolution was passed regretting the decision of the Edmonton City Council to defer the erection of a market building, and a committee was appointed to present this resolution to the council.

THE ELEVATOR QUESTION

The regular meeting of Lloydminster Union was held on March 26, there being a good attendance of members. The circular letter from the general secretary, more especially that part dealing with the elevator question, was discussed, several speaking on the subject. Mr. G. DeRange made a vigorous and excellent speech calling the attention of the farmers present to notice the methods adopted in handling the same subject by the Manitoba farmers, which methods had been productive of practical legislation already. Mr. DeRange recommended that the Manitoba farmers be asked for a copy of the draft of the scheme which they had put before the Manitoba legislature. This would give some idea of the line to follow when working out a practical scheme for the consideration of the Alberta government. The meeting terminated after some further discussion and suggestions from other farmers present.

A SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZATION MEETING

A meeting of farmers was held at Mr. Murrell's house, The Hills, Mannville, on March 19, to consider the advisability of forming a Union of the U. F. A., nineteen being present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. C. F. Murrell, on motion of Messrs. Hind and Veitch; vice-president, C. Hind, on motion of Messrs. Veitch and Fielding; secretary-treasurer, P. Fielding, on motion of Messrs. Hind and Vincent.

It was decided to appoint an executive committee, to consist of the officers and three other members, and the following were elected: W. J. Doyle, G. O. Gadke, M. J. Sterling. It was decided that the naming of the union should be left over till the next meeting. Correspondence with the general secretary was then read, and it was moved that this union endorse the Saskatchewan convention re hail insurance.

The secretary was instructed to procure a copy of the pork packing contract for the information of the members.

It was decided to approach Mr. Llewellyn with a view to him bringing a Shire out into this district.

SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZATION TRIP

At the request of a large number of farmers in the district Mr. E. Carswell, assisted by Mr. T. B. Millar, of Burnt Lake, spent two days in the Piteox and Eckville districts recently and succeeded in organizing two very successful unions, both starting out with a membership of sixteen. Mr. Carswell reports that the members are very enthusiastic and although they have not yet reported to the secretary still in a short time there will be something doing.

HILL END IS GROWING

The third meeting of Hill End Union was held on March 24, with a good attendance of members. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been disposed of two new members were proposed.

The hail insurance question was discussed from all standpoints, three motions being presented on the subject, the first asking that the hail insurance be carried on as at present by the government with an increased premium. The second asked that a tax of one-half cent per acre be charged on all taxable land in the province, the balance to be raised by a premium on all threshed grain, and the third was in favor of a charge of one cent per acre on all taxable land in the province. The last plan met with the approval of the majority of the members and was declared carried.

It was unanimously decided to endorse the pork packing proposition. For the summer months the last Saturday of the month was chosen for meeting.

GORDON W. HEALY, Sec.

SUN FIRE

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FOUNDED A.D. 1710

BI-CENTENARY 1910

HOME OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND

Canadian Branch, Sun Building, Toronto, H. M. Blackburn, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

ROSS CREEK UNION

A meeting of Ross Creek Union was held on Tuesday, March 22, when Mr. H. Jamieson, of Red Deer, was billed to speak on the pork packing proposition. The meeting was greatly disappointed by Mr. Jamieson failing to put in an appearance, and instructed the secretary to send for supply of contract forms, as five members expressed their willingness to sign. The hail insurance question was discussed and the meeting was unanimously in favor of compulsory hail insurance to be raised by placing a tax on all assessable lands. Two new members joined the union at this meeting.

E. R. HALLBERG, Sec.

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MEETING AT ROSENROLL

A meeting of farmers was held in Rosenroll school house on March 24, to hear an address from D. W. Warner on the pork packing plant. Owing to the fact that so many were busy on the fields there was not as good a representation of farmers as we would have liked. Mr. Warner explained the agreement satisfactorily to all present and a large number signed the contract to supply hogs to the plant.

W. J. HOOVER, Sec.

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TO ASSIST THE ORGANIZER

The last regular meeting of Fishburn union was held in the school house on March 22nd, with a fair attendance of members.

Circular No. 2 was read and discussed, especially the elevator question. A committee was appointed to study up the question and draft what resolutions they could and submit same at the next regular meeting.

A letter from Mr. W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, offering to come down and address meetings, was read, and the matter left in the hands of the secretary to make the necessary arrangements with Mr. Tregillus and with the places where unions might be formed or successful meetings held.

CHAS. HARVEY, Sec.

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QUEENSTOWN ORGANIZED

At the request of several of the farmers of the vicinity Mr. E. Griesbach took a trip to Queenstown, about 26 miles southeast of Gleichen, on March 26, and organized a successful union there with a membership of 16. The farmers of that district live at a great distance from each other, and it is therefore difficult to get them all together at once, but they are enthusiastic and intend to do things.

The first officers elected are George E. Macomber, president, and John Glainbeck, secretary-treasurer.

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OXVILLE ORGANIZED

When it is impossible for the organizers to assist the farmers, then they take a hand themselves, as they have discovered that the benefits to be derived by organization are many. The farmers of the Oxville district wrote for information a short time ago and upon receipt of same immediately proceeded to effect the organization of a union, securing 16 members to start with, and electing the following officers:

President, Geo. Gerrie, Oxville; vice-president, Joseph E. McLeod, Oxville; secretary-treasurer, Walter S. Murray, Paradise Valley.

The secretary received instructions to write the Central office for all information.

mation in regard to the association, so that the members can assist in the work which is being carried on.

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HASTINGS COULEE BUSY

We held a regular meeting on the evening of March 26, and there was a good discussion on the pork packing plant and the hail insurance question. Mr. Warner's meeting on the pork packing plant question was not very successful. It is too bad that it had to be held in the afternoon as everybody was too busy seedling and could not be present. We had fifteen members present at the regular meeting and decided in favor of a two-cent rate on all arable lands for the hail insurance question. Seven subscriptions to THE GUIDE were taken.

A. H. JACKSON, Sec.

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FAVORS CONTRACTS

At the last meeting of Wavy Lake Union No. 30, the following resolutions were adopted:

"That we are in favor of the pork packing establishment as set forth and also of contracts in connection with same."

"That we are in favor of a straight tax, not to exceed two cents per acre, on all assessable lands for hail insurance, to give an indemnity of \$8.00 for total loss. Loss to be estimated by some local official, and that there be no exemptions from this tax."

"That we are not in favor of the resolution sent in by Lakewood Union regarding a grist mill."

"That we are in favor of the resolution from Edmonton Union regarding the consolidation of schools."

W. L. RICHARDSON, Sec.

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CAN YOU SUPPLY SAME?

I am in receipt of a request from Erskine Union for information about the co-operative system of Denmark and Switzerland, as it applies to the farmers' interests. Although knowing a little about the Denmark plan in a general way, still I do not feel justified in giving the information, and should, therefore, take it as a favor if any reader who is conversant with these systems, or who can advise me where I can get the information, will kindly communicate with me at once.

E. J. FREEMAN.

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ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL

The members of Namaka Union are getting a reputation as good hosts, and their socials are now looked upon as events in the district. The last one was the usual huge success, about 75 persons being in attendance, and as a result of same quite a nice sum was added to the treasury of the union.

In regard to the hail insurance question it was decided to pass a resolution supporting the compulsory hail insurance scheme to be handled by the provincial government by a small tax or assessment per acre, and that generally we support the resolution moved by Beaumont Union, but in order to arrive at a proper workable and equitable system we are in favor of the plan suggested by the resolution committee to turn everything over to a committee to suggest a good plan.

P. H. HIEBERT, Sec.

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"If a man is the creator and source of power of his habits, can he not remove and destroy them? The power that creates can destroy." —Geo. D. Tripp.

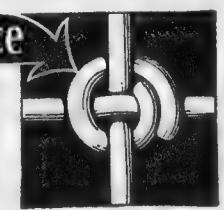
The lock that holds the Peerless Fence

The Peerless lock holds with a strong grip. All wires are heavily galvanized steel, No. 9—strongest and toughest there is. The elasticity of the Peerless fence withstands any shock or change in temperature.

Let us send you our free, illustrated booklet telling all about our farm and poultry fences and gates and ornamental lawn fences.

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The Automobile on the Farm

FIVE years ago in western Canada, it must have seemed apparent to the watching public that the farmer and the automobile were possessed of temperaments which, in the divorce court would have been termed incompatible. Recent developments, however, indicate that the farmer is taking to autoing like a duck to water, and is just as much inoculated with the mania for a car as is the city dweller. He has handled gasoline machinery, understands the rudiments of engineering, and is more capable of handling a car than eighty per cent. of the towns folk.

The farmer is beginning to turn his money and the products of his great wheat fields into pleasure. In the spring of 1904 there were two little red cars and one motor cycle in Winnipeg. The automobile was regarded then as but a freak invention, scarcely considered seriously by the townsmen and the country folk. But a remarkable change has been effected since that time. Where there was one car in western Canada then, there are five hundred today and it is expected that there will be one thousand a year hence. Already this spring the Winnipeg agencies have received orders for nine hundred and twenty-five cars, valued at over one million dollars at a conservative estimate. This number represents strictly the spring trade and all the cars must be delivered before June 1, but nearly as many more will be handled during the season. Indeed one firm can show invoices for seven hundred and seventy-five cars for their western trade, and they are handling practically only the output of their own factories, where other dealers are handling several makes of cars. Another agency has on order cars to the value of \$430,000, and declare that the difficulty which they

have to face is not the one of disposing of those but to get more to supply their summer orders.

Dealers throughout the three western provinces have had the same experience, and it is predicted that Alberta will be a close second to Manitoba in the actual number of cars sold. Out in Calgary one agent has placed fifty orders for one make of machine, and it is argued that by next fall Edmonton will have more cars in proportion to her 80,000 population than any other city in the west or even in all Canada. The little city of Moose Jaw is affected with the craze and everyone there is talking of motoring. Thirty cars have been placed there in single order.

Automobile Advantages

Needless to say that such a remarkable development of the city and town trade in Western Canada has had the effect of educating the farmer to the pleasures and advantages of the automobile. It will give him the coveted joys of the city even as it has already made the country with all its sweet pure air and rest and peace accessible to the worn out son of the city. It places him in closer touch with his neighbors, with the church, the store, the lecture platform, concert hall and school. It establishes his prosperity in the community with a consequent return in the respect paid by the residents of the vicinity. The average farmer loves speed and here he will get it to his heart's content, for during the greater part of the year prairie trails are in excellent condition.

The experience of the American farmer may undoubtedly be taken as prophetic of what the Canadian farmer is to undertake. But a few years ago the antagonism to the automobile was as deep in the

heart of the American as it has ever been in this country. Times have changed there now and the change is due to the automobile. The farmers of the great western plains were the first to see the true benefits which must accrue to them from the use of the motor car, and it is in the west now that the most use is being made of this new convenience. The Canadian west is following suit and numbers of cars have been sold in the small towns. Some of these with a population of less than 500 have purchased seven or eight cars.

Speaking of the quality of cars demanded by the trade, one of the dealers in Winnipeg said a few days ago, "There is not a car made today that is too good for the westerner. The majority of them have money and they want to spend it like sailors ashore. Of course the number who can really afford to purchase the big \$6,000 or \$8,000 machines are comparatively small, but all demand comfort and reliability. \$2,000 will be about the average which may be struck for the entire trade. The \$3,000 car is said to be just as good a seller as the \$2,000 one, but, if a man cannot afford to pay that much this year, he intimates that he will buy one around twelve or fifteen hundred, and then trade it or sell it next fall or spring and secure the car he wants. The farmer is a good customer and the western farmer is nearly always a satisfied customer. Western Canada is infatuated with the automobile. It will soon be more common on the streets and trails of the prairie than Red River carts were a few years ago, when those time-honored vehicles were the only means of transportation. No other line of trade and industry can point to the same expansion or the same buoyancy as the automobile business at present."

The Motor Car in the American West

Many are the uses to which the farmer is applying the motor car. In the American west it has been found that the gasoline motor will operate ploughs and harvesting machinery and will do several times the work of a team of horses. "In Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska," says The Horseless Age, "the

automobile is shelling corn, turning cream separators, furnishing power to do the family washing, hauling calves, wheat and produce to market; rounding up herds, dragging dirt roads, hauling the doctor, taking the farmer to political meetings, agricultural lectures and the homes of his neighbors."

There are said to be five hundred cars in use by the Kansas farmers alone, for the auto has found in the prairies of the western states, a loyal friend. The Iowa State Agricultural College has introduced into its curriculum a course in the handling and repairing of the automobile, which measure is a tacit recognition that the automobile has won a place in that locality. A case is related of a farmer in Kansas who broke a gasoline engine one day while he was using it in running a corn sheller. He took it from its place, brought up his automobile, connected the belts to the wheels, elevated the latter from the ground and started the engine. The corn sheller did more work that day than it ever did before and with the result that this farmer spent the season going through the country shelling corn for his neighbors with his engine.

Gasoline is Misunderstood

In connection with the subject of automobiles, it will not be amiss to explain that gasoline is the most maligned and mistreated substance known to chemistry. It is commonly regarded akin to nitroglycerin in its explosive qualities, to the extent that some people refuse to ride over a tank of it. At the same time it is splashed about carelessly in filling tanks, and allowed to run into drains and saturate wooden floors and then blamed when it follows its natural tendencies.

First may be considered the explosiveness or non-explosiveness of gasoline. It is unfortunate that the engines in which gasoline is used should be so commonly called "explosive" engines. Their true name is "internal combustion." As this distinction indicates, gasoline never explodes although it may burn with great rapidity and violence.

Properly speaking, an explosive is a substance which, without the help or

Continued on page 22.

FORMALDEHYDE

FOR PROMPT DELIVERY. Shipment Guaranteed same day order is received

A further reduction in price makes the cost so light that it will pay you to order enough to pickle all your seed grain, especially the oats. Formaldehyde ordered now will reach you promptly

We GUARANTEE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY or MONEY REFUNDED

Quality the Highest

Our Formaldehyde is Standard Quality. It is of domestic manufacture, made by the largest and best known Canadian company. We absolutely guarantee it to be full strength.

It is a 40 per cent. solution as recommended by the Government, and when used according to directions it will insure you against loss through smut or rust. Full instructions for use, approved by the Government, sent with each shipment.

A little money spent now will insure the highest possible returns for your season's crop.

MAKE SURE
OF
HIGHEST
CROP RETURNS

Clearing Prices

1 pound bottles. Each.....	\$.19
Twenty-five 1-pound bottles.....	4.65
Fifty 1-pound bottles.....	9.00
5 pound bottles. Each.....	.75
10 pound jars. Each.....	1.45
50 " " "	6.50
400 " barrels "	45.00

No Extra Charge for Containers.

Prices Still Lower

A carload of Formaldehyde has arrived late and must be disposed of this season. In order to clear this stock at once we are offering it for sale at prices below the usual cost. If you have not already ordered a full supply of Formaldehyde you have a splendid opportunity to save money by buying at these bargain prices. Order at once and we will ship without delay.

THE
T. EATON CO.
LIMITED
WINNIPEG

CANADA

NO REJECTED
GRAIN
WHEN YOU USE
FORMALDEHYDE

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 5c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms for Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange Stock, Machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

A QUANTITY OF MENSURY BARLEY FOR
Seed, free from fowl weeds; price, in cotton bags, 70c. per bushel, f.o.b. Keyes.—J. Stewart, Gladstone.

FOR SALE, LADY'S "CLEVELAND" BICYCLE, in perfect order; used one year.—For particulars write Mrs. Jack Johnson, Starbuck, Man.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND BUFF WYANDOTTES; 14 years a breeder; eggs for sitting \$1.50 for 18. A liberal discount for quantities. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—Shorthorn dairy cows at \$80 to \$75 each; young bulls at \$60 to \$70; grade cows and stockers supplied remarkably cheap.—J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man.

FOR SALE, TWO REGISTERED CANADIAN bred Stallions, cheap; Nos. 6953 and 6952. Apply, John H. Waddell, Sperling, Man.

WANTED, AT ONCE, A CARTOONIST, one capable of making first-class newspaper cartoons and illustrations, and also of doing color work. Applicants should send samples of their work to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

NATIVE SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE—AVERAGE size 15 inches; \$1 per dozen or \$7 per hundred, prepaid. Theo. Fry, Canora, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 per setting; Barred Plymouth Rocks \$1 per setting. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask.

LAND SURVEYING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES Farm work a specialty. Allan Findlay, B.Sc.; M. and D.L.S. 215 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING, from pure bred S.C. Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 per setting.—William Denoon, Birnie, Man.

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS grown from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged \$2.00 a cwt. f.o.b. Girvin.—Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask.

THOROUGHBRED BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for thirteen or \$5.00 for hundred.—Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man.

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF BROME GRASS Seed, 10c. per lb.—J. T. McCallum, Michta, Man.

PRIZE-WINNING CLYDESDALE STALLION for Sale; aged 8 years; sure stock-getter; bargain to early purchaser.—E. A. August, Homewood, Man.

WANTED, TENDERS FOR BINDER TWINE in car lots, by Zelma Grain Growers' Association. Address, A. H. Cline, Sec. Treas., Zelma, Sask.

FOR SALE, TWO YOUNG PURE BRED Shorthorn Bulls, cheap; good pedigree.—Apply to James A. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask.

BINDER TWINE.—THE MINITONAS GRAIN Growers invite tenders for one car of Binder Twine.—Sealed tenders will be received by D. Reid, Sec. Minitonas, P.O., Man.

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, GOOD AND clean; price \$6.00 for 100 lbs. f.o.b. Hamiota, Geo. S. Fraser, Hamiota.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—IMPORTED pure bred Clydesdale Stallion, good foal getter, gentle, well-broken to work, 8 years old, have had him four years.—Address J. Kemmis, Cowley, Alta.

FALL WHEAT FOR SALE, 500 BUSHELS, Kansas Turkey Red, for seed, absolutely clean. Price \$1.25 per bushel, sacks extra. A. L. Ashdown, Swan River, Man.

WANTED, TENDERS FOR CAR LOAD OF Twine, all grades. For Birtle Branch Grain Growers, W. J. Bartley, Secretary, Wattaville, Man.

5000 BUSHELS PURE REGISTERED WHITE Banner Seed Oats For Sale; free from weed seed and exceptionally good quality. Orders receive prompt attention. For particulars write Graham & Hayes, Canora, Sask.

FOR QUICK SALE—A SECTION OF LEVEL open Prairie (for steam plow), in Southern Man., 2½ miles from town, at \$15 an acre.—Box 9, Grain Growers' Guide.

WILL EXCHANGE A FIRST-CLASS IMPLEMENT and Coal business in our best Western small town for an improved section, and pay the difference in cash.—Send full particulars of land, Box 9, Grain Growers' Guide.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, THE regular egg machines. Eggs for sale from prize winning stock, \$1.50 per 18; \$6 per 100.—W. C. Bruce, Valley, Sask.

BINDER TWINE.—Lloydminster United Farmers' Association invite Tenders for one carload of Binder Twine.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Lloydminster, Alta.

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS FOR SALE. Close prices, prompt delivery.—T. D. Thompson & Co., 42 Merchants' Bank, Winnipeg.

I HAVE A NUMBER OF SOUTH AFRICAN Veterans' Scrip for Sale cheap; write or wire orders. I pay highest prices, spot cash.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE, TWO SECTIONS OF THE finest wheat land in Canada, located near Halbrite in the famous Weyburn district. Harry Pinks, Halbrite, Sask.



That Got Him

A theatrical manager delighted in taking a rise out of conceited or vain members of his company.

"I see you are getting on fairly well," he remarked.

"Fairly? I am getting on very well," replied the hero of the play, proudly. "I played Hamlet for the first time last night. You can see by the papers' glowing criticisms how well I got on."

"I have not read them," replied the other quietly, "but I was there."

"Oh, you were. Well, you noticed how swimmingly everything went off? Of course, I made a bungle of one part by falling into Ophelia's grave; but I think the audience appreciated even that."

"I know they did," said the manager with a slight smile; "but they were frightened sorry when you climbed out of it again!"

Plenty of Poor Stuff

"But do you think," asked the visitor in the local option town, "that prohibition really prevents?"

"Well," replied the native, "it prevents a fellow from getting the best of whisky, but it doesn't prevent whisky from getting the best of him."

First Fair Invalid: Which kind of doctor do you prefer—the allopathic or the homeopathic?

Second Fair Invalid: I prefer the sympathetic.

Christmas gifts by any other name, Would make us bankrupt just the same.

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"Do you ever have malaria here?" said a lady to an illiterate hotel-keeper. "Yes," replied he, "we'll have it to-day, for I've got the best French cook in the town."

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A timid gentleman met a bluff, burly doctor, who was more noted for the force than for the polish of his language, when the following colloquy ensued:—"Doctor, what shall I take for theague?" "Theague! Have you got theague?" "No." "Well, get theague first."

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The business-man who put in his window a placard reading, "Don't go anywhere else to be cheated! Step in here!" was disgusted to find that it did not attract any customers.

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"Americans are said to be reckless in their waste of resources."

"Yes; they'll tear up a thirty-dollar feather bed to tar-and-feather a scalawag that ain't worth thirty cents."

⊗⊗⊗

"I hear, Mike, that your wife has gone into society. Has she become a clubwoman yet?"

"Indade, and she has not! She still uses a flatiron, sor."

QUESTION DRAWER

This department of the Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

THE HOME BANK

D. S., Sask.—(1) How does the Home Bank differ from other Canadian banks? Can it be monopolized? To what number are the shares limited? (2) What is a joint stock company? (3) If shares in a company are limited to, say one to each individual, and each individual receives a nominal rate of interest on that share, and a dividend in proportion to the amount of business done with the company, would not that constitute a co-operative company? (4) Why could not the Grain Growers' Grain Company operate as a co-operative company pure and simple?

Ans.—(1) The Home Bank being operated under the Banking Act, does not differ from any other Canadian bank. It is not monopolized. To what number are the shares limited? (2) What is a joint stock company? (3) If shares in a company are limited to, say one to each individual, and each individual receives a nominal rate of interest on that share, and a dividend in proportion to the amount of business done with the company, would not that constitute a co-operative company pure and simple?

Ans.—(1) The Home Bank being operated under the Banking Act, does not differ from any other Canadian bank. It is not monopolized. To what number are the shares limited? (2) A joint stock company comprises a number of persons, not less than five, who are constituted by a charter granted by the legislature of one of the provinces, or the Dominion, thereby creating themselves a body corporate and politic, for any purpose or object to which the legislative authority of the province or Dominion extends. Others may become shareholders by purchasing stock or shares in the company.

(3) Yes.

(4) The Grain Growers' Grain Com-

pany was organized, having the co-operative method of distributing profits, in view. But they were forced to abandon that system in order to retain their trading privileges on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. There is, however, a doubt whether under the provisions of the Manitoba Joint Stock Company Act, which granted them their charter, they can divide the profits co-operatively.

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TO SECURE A RAILWAY SIDING

A. H., Myrtle, Man.—Is there any way to compel a railway company to put in a siding between two stations, ten miles apart, without the farmers buying the land and giving same to the company for said siding?

Ans.—No. The only way by which you can induce a railway company to put in a siding between two stations, is by demonstrating to them that it would be in the interest of the railway company to have the siding placed in such a position.

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DIVIDENDS

A. S., Sask.—Is there anything in law prohibiting the paying of dividends on value of purchase (on co-operative principles). Must dividends be paid on share capital only?

Ans.—At the present time dividends must be divided upon capital under the Joint Stock Companies Act. The only way by which dividends can be divided upon the co-operative plan is by securing special legislation or by having a voluntary association over which the shareholders would have absolute control.

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GRANARY PLATFORM

Subscriber, of Treherne, Man., asks: What is the best way to construct a platform for a round steel granary, about 850 bushels capacity, with hitch for drawing same, suitable for either engine or horse power?

Could any of our readers who have constructed such a platform answer this query?

WANT, SALE & EXCHANGE CONT.

FOR SALE, CEMENT BLOCK OUTFIT AND business at Gilbert Plains; good location. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains.

38H

JAS. CASWELL, SASKATOON—SHORT-horns. Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.50. Rye Grass Seed, no noxious weeds.

38H

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES.—YOUNG stock for sale—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE-BRED Yorkshires and pure-bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for sale.—Sunny-side Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

McKIRDY BROS., MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns; stock for sale.

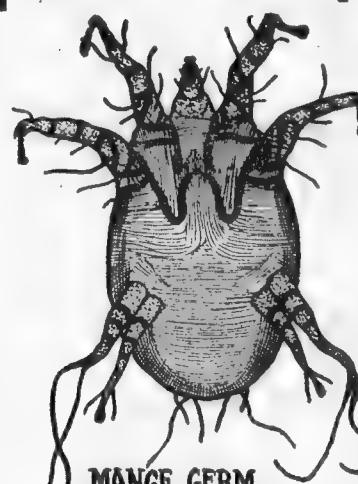
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Mange and Skin Germs

Can be cured quickly and permanently by the use of COWL Brand Drips



PARASITES LIKE THESE are what sap the life and vim out of your stock. The terrible tortures they inflict are practically indescribable. A few applications of

COWL Brand Drips

will make a complete killing of Mange Germs, Lice, Mites, Ticks and all Skin Germs, and will increase the earning power of every animal on your farm.

TRY IT NOW while you have the opportunity of conveniently applying it.

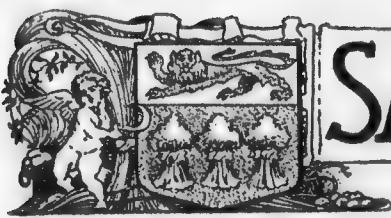
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Carbon Oil Works Ltd.

WINNIPEG



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association by F. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Saskatchewan Elevator Commission Will Hold Sittings at Several Central Points

THE secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has sent the following circular to the secretaries of the local branches: We have received information that it is likely the elevator commission will hold sittings at several central points in Saskatchewan for the purpose of hearing statements of those who have views to present, evidence to offer, or plans and ideas to submit, and which would aid the commission in securing the widest and best advice and assistance in propounding a plan which will be a most suitable solution of the elevator question. Commencing country point sittings about the first week in May, with the following as a possible itinerary, though this may be much curtailed.

Kindly place this before your directors and see if they would undertake to present the case before the commission from the Grain Growers' point of view, and report to this office at your earliest convenience.

THE POSSIBLE ITINERARY OF THE ELEVATOR COMMISSION

Moose Jaw	Lannigan
Weyburn	Saskatoon
Estevan	Warman
Carnduff	Paswegin
Carlyle	Prince Albert
Stoughton	Melfort
Regina	North Battleford
Wolsley	Traynor
Walpole	Kinley
Wapella	Rosetown
Esterhazy	Outlook
Saltcoats	Tugaske
Bangor	Davidson
Abernethy	Lumsden
Bulyea	Swift Current
Nokomis	Maple Creek

MR. LUNN'S HUSTLING WORK

I wrote you on the 21st. inst. and have since organized a branch association at Walkerville school district, with the following officers and directors: Albert Hool, president; Henry Gooden, vice-president; Nelson Gooden, secretary-treasurer, and seven directors. Please send them membership tickets and advise the secretary to push things.

I have been driving all the week through the district embracing the Gilbert school district, Pruden P.O., Brombury, P.O. Model Farm P.O., and Horse Lake P.O., and have arranged to organize three associations later on, as soon as arrangements can be made to get the people together.

The P.O. address for the Walkerville school district is Beckenham. We are to have a big meeting at Ituna-Hubbard association tonight, so I must hurry off. It hastes.

CHAS. LUNN.

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ASKING FOR INFORMATION

Please send me organization forms and directions for organizing. Send enough for Waldron and Cana, providing Waldron has not already made a start. I suppose it will not be necessary for us to call on one of the directors or officers to help us along.

Most of the farmers here are intelligent and well read, but I am sorry to say are blind to our own interests, on account of having the wool pulled over our eyes by elevator companies, etc., but thanks to the Grain Growers' Association, which has brushed all obstacles and coverings to one side, we now see these ponderous monopolies as they are.

D. R. McDougall.
Cana, Sask.

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A WORD FROM TATE

Enclosed you will find the sum of thirteen dollars and fifty cents, the fifty cents being for membership tickets and the thirteen dollars being the fees from twenty-six members.

We purpose holding regular meetings throughout the summer and any assist-

Luffman, "That the secretary be instructed to furnish himself with necessary material and file a complete bill of same." —Carried.

Moved by Wm. Bacon, seconded by K. Hansen, "That this branch of the

A MESSAGE FROM MR. PARTRIDGE

Galveston, Texas, March 29, 1910.

F. W. GREEN, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—Your favor of March 21st to hand, re request of the executive that I undertake "a study of the Bank Act of Canada, with a view to laying down a plan before our association as to the mode of action to be adopted in an endeavor to secure reforms on our behalf; and to report to the executive at earliest convenience."

This is an extremely large order and would involve not alone the reading of the Bank Act of Canada, and studying the various effects of its various provisions, but would also involve an investigation of the banking systems of other countries, whether consisting of private institutions, co-operative concerns, national undertakings, or a medley of these.

I could not promise to undertake this task on behalf of the executive, though I think it would be in the public interest that the subject should be investigated by a man, or men, occupying a sympathetic position towards the people who live by their own toil rather than by the toil of others.

The trouble is that such men are themselves workmen and are too busily engaged in providing for the needs of themselves and families to devote their time to community tasks without remuneration.

We have not advanced far enough in voluntary co-operation to provide the funds for such undertakings, while the workers are not yet sufficiently represented in the councils of our law-makers to ensure any enthusiasm in such efforts to discover how to replace present systems by others more in accord with the principle of "equality of opportunity to all with special privileges to none."

When I get home, which I expect will be about May 5th, I will undertake to re-read the Bank Act of Canada and prepare an epitome of it to be published in THE GUIDE, so that our people may become familiar with its most important provisions.

I may also find time to collect and epitomize the banking laws of some of the more progressive countries. At present I do not know what sources of information are available to the English speaking student in this connection, but will make an effort to find out.

In an article which I read a short time ago, entitled, "A Commonwealth Ruled by Farmers," and which refers to Denmark, I find the following: "There are 536 co-operative savings banks in the country. Here the farmer places his savings. Here he goes when he wants a loan. The deposits in 1906 amounted to \$208,500,000. Now, the peasants are talking of organizing a great central bank for the whole country, a bank which will include all the co-operative societies and all the labor unions as well."

It has just occurred to me that our farmers, if they only thought so, could well afford to study conditions in a "Commonwealth Ruled by Farmers," and report back with a view to preparing the way for copying their example.

Faithfully yours,
E. A. PARTRIDGE.

ance you will give us will be thankfully received.

Owing to the fact that spring work has started our last meeting was not very well attended, and as yet we have only three directors appointed.

Any suggestions for the good of the association will be thankfully received.

(Sgd.) O. N. CUMMINGS,
Sec.-Treas.

GETTING BUSY

A meeting of the Weir Hill local branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held in the Weir Hill school house on March 5. A good turnout of farmers were present.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Wm. Bacon, and the following resolutions were passed:

Moved by K. Nielson, seconded by J.

association desire to express its approval of the work done at the convention held at Prince Albert, and that the secretary write THE GUIDE confirming same." —Carried.

A resolution was carried unanimously by a standing vote, empowering the secretary to order one barrel of formaldehyde in conjunction with the Glasstow branch.

Moved by R. McCurdy, seconded by S. J. Weir, "That we now adjourn to meet again on March 21, for the transaction of general business." —Carried.

(Sgd.) R. McCURDY, Sec.-Treas.

DENHOLM'S ACTIVE ORGANIZATION

Address by A. G. Hawkes

Hearing on the 17 inst., that friend Hawkes would be returning home through here on the 24th inst., I decided to waylay

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT :
E. N. HOPKINS - - Moose Jaw

PRESIDENT :
F. M. GATES - - FILLMORE

VICE-PRESIDENT :
J. A. MURRAY - - WATELLA

SECRETARY-TREASURER :
FRED. W. GREEN - - Moose Jaw

DIRECTORS AT LARGE :

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS :

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Mahorg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunn, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Collecton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

him. So we postponed a meeting that had been fixed for the 19th inst. Owing to the extraordinary fine weather, so many of our members being at work, we only mustered twenty; but they were all enthusiastic and enjoyed the address greatly.

The president, Mr. Little, having called the meeting to order, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and passed. The secretary-treasurer gave an account of the financial standing of the association, including results of a box social dance. This showed that after paying \$30.00 for delegates' expenses to Prince Albert, there was a balance of \$22.00. This was approved of, and Mr. Little proposed that a life membership be presented to Mr. A. J. Greensill as an acknowledgement of his services to the association. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

The meeting then discussed for a short time the way socialism was being talked at various meetings (not ours), strongly disapproving of same, and decided not to allow any such discourse at Denholm. Mr. Little then called upon Mr. Hawkes to come forward and speak. Mr. Hawkes gave us a most interesting discourse on the birth, growth and work of the association generally, going into detail on important items, such as the loading platform, service of grain cars to farmers, handling of grain, the elevator question, etc., pointing to an instance that had come under his personal observation only two days before, of downright unjust treatment meted out to a farmer near Lloydminster by an elevator operator. He pointed out many ways whereby the farmers have already been benefited directly or indirectly as a result of the organization of the association. He also read several letters, which had been referred to at the convention, between Mr. Green and the Scott government.

He then referred to the life membership, urging the members to take same up as early as possible, showing how very greatly the central association and each individual member would be benefited thereby. I can only add that Mr. Hawkes' address was intently listened to and greatly enjoyed by all present. A vote of thanks was moved by the president and passed unanimously, after which the meeting closed. Our membership is now fifty-seven.

A. J. GREENSILL, Sec.-Treas.
Denholm.

LANIGAN HAS FORTY MEMBERS

A meeting of the members of the Grain Growers' Association took place in the town hall on the 2nd inst. A large number of the farmers were present. In the absence of Mr. L. Dunn the chair was occupied by Mr. Ed. Anderson. Four new members were enrolled, which now brings the number of the paid-up members up to 40. The efforts of the members in striving to increase the membership is surely being rewarded. The number at present is almost double what it was last year.

After the conclusion of business an excellent paper on the subject of co-operation was read by Mr. Ed. Anderson, and was much appreciated. The Rev. J. C. Sinnett also favored the meeting with an interesting address. A hearty round of applause was given in approval at the close.



Wheat Field on Farm of C. G. Henriksen, Zelma, Sask., averaging 36 bushels per acre

Sixty New Associations Organized Since the Convention

Total Membership in Saskatchewan is now over Six Thousand in addition to 442 Life Members. Number of Associations according to Crop districts. Statement of Fees received from Feb. 1 to Mar. 31. A List of the Hummers.

What is going on at the Grain Growers' Association? What progress are you making in organization? We have been asked something like this several times recently.

Well, since the convention we had some sixty new associations organized, the total in good standing on April 1st being 319. The total membership paid for 1910 is 6,338. This with 442 life members makes a total of 6,780. This is more than we had all told for 1909. We want to make this at least 12,000 by the end of the year. So move up, boys, make things hum. Here is where our associations are located. We have, as you will see, only just commenced organizing.

Location of our Associations by the Electoral Districts

Arm River, 10; Battleford, 21; Cannington, 12; Duck Lake, 2; Estevan, 9; Francis, 11; Hanley, 16; Humboldt, 4; Kinistino, 18; Last Mountain, 23; Lloydminster, 7; Maple Creek, 1; Milestone, 9; Moose Jaw, 22; Moose Mountain, 11; Moosomin, 13; North Battleford, 3; North Qu'Appelle, 6; Pelly, 7; Pheasant Hills, 10; Pipestone, 11; Prince Albert, 7; Redberry, 12; Regina, 12; Saltcoats, 6; Saskatoon, 19; Souris, 7; South Qu'Appelle, 5; Swift Current, 8; Touchwood, 5; Vonda, 4; Wadena, 6; Weyburn, 5; Yorkton, 2. Total, 319.

Location of our Associations

In crop district No. 1 there are 101 associations. Jas. Robinson, district director.

In crop district No. 2 there are 39 associations. John Maharg, district director.

In crop district No. 3 there are 2 associations.

In crop district No. 4 there are 32 associations. Chas. Dunning, district director.

In crop district No. 5 there are 70 associations. John Evans, district director.

In crop district No. 6 there are 32 associations. T. Hill, district director.

In crop district No. 7 there are 9 associations. Thos. Cochrane, district director.

In crop district No. 8 there are 19 associations. Andrew Knox, district director.

In crop district No. 9 there are 15 associations. Geo. Boerma, district director. Total 319.

Divided into Organization Districts

1. The Outlook line—associations south and west of Moose Jaw and the Main line from Regina west to Moose Jaw, 34 associations.

2. The Estevan line from Estevan to Gainsboro, and the nearby associations, 11 associations.

3. The Soo line from Drinkwater to North Portal, 21 associations.

4. The Arcola line from Antler to Regina, including Stoughton branch, 25 associations.

5. The Wolsley-Reston line, and the C. N. R. from the Manitoba boundary to Regina, 14 associations.

6. The C. P. R. main line from Regina east to the Manitoba boundary, 17 associations.

7. The Kirkella line and nearby associations north to Lannigan, 30 associations.

8. The C. N. R. from Regina to Saskatoon, 19 associations.

9. The G. T. P. from Saskatoon to the Manitoba boundary, 25 associations.

10. The C. P. R. Yorkton line from Saskatoon to the Manitoba boundary, 18 associations.

11. The C. N. R. east from Lloydminster to the Manitoba boundary, 45 associations.

12. C. N. R. north from Warman, and east to Valparaiso, 27 associations.

13. All lines running west out of Saskatoon to the western boundary of the province, 38 associations. Total, 319.

STATEMENT OF FEES RECEIVED FROM FEB. 1 TO MAR. 31

We have received the following fees at the Central Office since February 1st, and if you will look up THE GUIDE of February 16th, you will see the fees received for January, and if you have sent in any that are not recorded, let us know. We know you will be busy, particularly from this out. But, keep at the work of organization, increasing the membership, particularly those who will live forever. By the way, if you are a life member and have not received a life membership badge, let us know. The list is as follows:

Aberdeen, \$12.50; Abernethy, \$20.00; Ames, \$9.00; Antler, \$17.00; Arclee, \$17.00; Attica, \$3.50; Atwater, \$17.00; Audrey, \$10.00; Balcarres, \$6.50; Bangor, \$5.00; Beaverdale, \$11.00; Bladworth, \$6.00; Blucher, \$8.00; Bulyea, \$18.00; Burnmore, \$5.00; Cambria, \$9.50; Cantal, \$2.50; Carlyle, \$8.50; Central Butte, \$14.00; Cory, \$26.50; Coxby, \$4.00; Craik, \$10.00; Creelman, \$5.50; Denholm, \$13.50; Drake, \$6.50; Eagle Creek, \$6.00; Elmore, \$15.00; Fairlight, \$4.00; Fern Glen, \$5.00; Fertile Valley, \$32.50; Fielding, \$5.50; Fillmore, \$4.00; Findlayson, \$9.50; Flanderdale, \$34.00; Foxleigh, \$4.00; Freedholm, \$5.50; Girvin, \$10.00; Glenwherry, \$1.50; Goshen, \$2.00; Graytown, \$26.00; Great Deer, \$12.00; Grenfell, \$20.00; Harris, \$7.50; Ingleford, \$11.50; Junia, \$8.00; Kelso, \$4.00; Kennedy, \$10.00; Kinistino, \$10.00; Landis, \$15.00; Lathom, \$1.00; Lawson, \$16.50; Lake Centre, \$22.00; LeRoss, \$5.00; Luxumberg, \$4.00; Marquis, \$8.00; Maryfield, \$6.00; Mortlach, \$15.00; Mountain View, \$20.00; Neary, \$10.00; Neewin, \$7.50; New Ottawa, \$10.00; New Warren, \$8.65; Nokomis, \$12.00; Normanton, \$23.00; North Battleford, \$42.00; North Portal, \$7.50; Ohlen, \$8.50; Oliver, \$15.00; Orangeville, \$9.00; Park, \$18.00; Pascal, \$19.50; Parkman, \$6.00; Phippen, \$7.50; Pilot Mound, \$17.50; Prairie Homes, \$7.00; Punnichy, \$16.00; Radisson, \$23.00; Red Deer Hill, \$15.00; Redvers, \$16.00; Riversdale, \$12.00; Roleau, \$20.50; Ruddell, \$18.00; Saltcoats, \$35.00; Sequin, \$5.50; Semans, \$12.50; Silver Grove, \$1.00; Sintaluta, \$21.50; South Melfort, \$6.00; Springside, \$4.00; Spy Hill, \$17.00; Star City, \$24.00; Sunny Hill, \$12.50; Sunset, \$5.00; Swanson, \$20.00; Swarthmore, \$1.00; Sylvania, \$6.00; Tate, \$13.00; Thornfield, \$8.50; Tilly Plains, \$8.00; Tisdale, \$18.00; Tyvan, 50c.; Valparaiso, \$5.00; Waldeck, \$10.50; Wallace, \$13.00; Walpole, \$10.50; Wanella, \$32.50; Wawota, \$13.50; Westview, \$8.00; Whitewood, \$20.00; Wilkie, \$13.50; Willow Hill, \$4.50; Wolsley, \$24.50; Wovler, \$7.50; Yellow Grass, \$10.00; Zealandia, \$15.00; Zelma, \$15.00. Total, \$1,387.15.

SOME OF THE "HUMMERS"

Here is a list of the hummers with North Battleford leading: North Battleford, \$42.00; Saltcoats, \$35.00; Wapella, \$32.50; Fertile Valley, \$32.50, (Wapella and Fertile Valley racing for third place); Cory, \$26.50; Graytown, \$26.00; Wolsley, \$24.50; Star City, \$24.00; Carlyle, \$24.00; Radisson, \$23.00; Sintaluta, \$21.50; Govan, \$21.50; Lockwood, \$20.50; Abernethy, \$20.00; Grenfell, \$20.00; Whitewood, \$20.00; Swanson, \$20.00; Mountain View, \$20.00; Hazelcliffe, \$20.00; Blue Hills, \$20.00; Birch Hills, \$20.00.

MANY DISCUSSIONS AT DUNDURN

The meeting held in Dundurn on Monday last at the Royal Assembly Hall in spite of the spring-like weather prevailing was not largely attended.

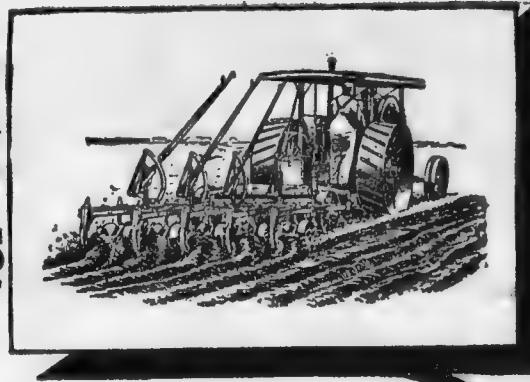
Mr. W. T. Richardson, the president, occupied the chair and Mr. Paul Schwager acted as secretary.

A long discussion took place regarding the placing of orders for and getting prices on twine, and the following motion was made and carried:

That we give the secretary-treasurer our individual orders for the quantity and grade of twine required to be delivered July 1st next, and that he get prices on same from dealers.

The secretary-treasurer read a letter from the Prince Albert Board of Trade regarding the building of a railroad from Prince Albert to Fort Churchill, and urging the endorsement by the association

Power Plowing Multiplies Profits



LET the next plowing season find you in the first rank of progressive, business life, money-making farmers. Prepare to cut down the expense of plowing and thus increase your profits with International Gasoline Tractor.

It has been proved beyond question by competitive tests in this country, Canada and Europe that plowing can be done with greater speed, efficiency and economy with an International Tractor than with any other power.

Yet these tests are only official acknowledgment of a fact that hundreds of practical farmers have proved for themselves.

With an International Gasoline Tractor

—You can plow 5 or 6 furrows in the same time it takes to plow 2 or 3 with a horse drawn plow.

—One man does the work of several men and many horses.

—There is no expense for feed.

—You avoid the drudgery of walking thousands or miles for every square mile plowed.

—You avoid the expense of replacing broken down horses.

—You are independent of hired help.

—You have an economical, dependable power always ready for drawing heavy loads, road making, running threshers, shellers, shredders and other machines and hauling them from place to place.

International Gasoline Tractors

have none of the disadvantages of the steam tractors—no smoke, steam, sparks or soot—no expense of men and teams for hauling water and coal—no loss of time to raise steam—no danger of boiler explosion.

The consumption of gasoline is less per acre than that of any other gasoline tractors. They can be turned around in less space than any others. They can be used where other outfits can not because of their excessive weight. You will find the machine for your requirements in the I H C line. See the local dealer, or, if you prefer, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for catalogue and full information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA Chicago USA (Incorporated)



of copies of resolutions already passed in favor of the railway being built between these points.

It was resolved that the president and secretary-treasurer sign the resolutions enclosed and that they be transmitted to the minister of railways and G. E. McCraney, M P., with a letter urging them to support same.

A letter was read from Mr. F. W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, enclosing copies of correspondence which had passed between himself and the Hon. Walter Scott, which correspondence was withheld from publication at the recent convention at Prince Albert and giving his reasons therefor.

The same was laid on the table for the information of the members.

The chairman brought up the subject of the grist mill and stated that he hoped the board of trade would meet them to discuss this matter.

The following resolution was passed:

“That the association endeavor to meet the Board of Trade with the idea of discussing the matter of the provision of a grist mill here.”

The next meeting of the association will be held on Monday, April 25th, at 7.30 p.m.

• • •

LIFE GERMS FROM IOWA

Vinton, Iowa. U. S. A., April 8, 1910. F. W. Green, Esq., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir—I enclose my check for \$12.00, for which kindly send me life membership certificate in the G. G. Association. I am awake to the benefits you are conferring on us by your discreet efforts, and bid you God speed in your noble work. I have a section eight miles west of Estevan, and have a complete gasoline outfit now at work on same.

Thanking you for your noble efforts in the cause of justice, I am, yours respectfully,

F. C. HAYWARD.

PERDUE'S ANNUAL SOCIAL

The first annual feast and social gathering held by the Perdue Grain Growers' Association last Saturday was a success.

After justice had been done to the abundant supply of eatables, the chairman, Mr. Batute, arose and proposed the time honored toast of “The King.”

Mr. Kimber, of Kinley, and Messrs. Stephenson, Rain, and Batute rendered songs in a very enjoyable manner and were each an entertainment in themselves, many encores being demanded by the hearers.

The next toast to the “Central Association” was left off the list as Dr. Hill, who was to respond, was hurriedly called away by wire. Mr. Batute proposed a toast the “Town and trade of Perdue” and in a very able manner told how the farmers of the surrounding country linked their interests with those of the town. This toast was replied to by Messrs. Rideout, Scheck and Todd.

H. B. Kirby proposed a toast to the “Perdue Association” and it was answered by the officials of the association, Messrs. President E. Fischer, Vice-President Saunders and Secretary Batute. Mr. Saunders said that the interests of the town and those of the farmer were identical and in his opinion both parties should work together. He continued, “The prosperity of the farmer spells prosperity to the business men and therefore the two should join together to live and let live.” All that the farmer wanted, he said, “was a fair price for everything. These associations were not for the purpose of making the farmers a power to crush anything or anybody, but wholly for the purpose of getting equal rights.”

Mr. Batute said that there seemed to exist a feeling between the business men and farmers, that one was trying to best the other. He said that one of the chief aims of the association was to use their fast growing power in the right direction



Calls Them Lotteries

In New York last Saturday Congressman Scott, of Kansas, told an assemblage of brokers from the stock, grain, cotton and produce exchanges of the United States that they must stop gambling.

Mr. Scott is chairman of the Congress House Committee on agriculture, which has been making an exhaustive investigation of these matters.

He said that the moral evil of the speculative exchanges must be eliminated or else the exchange themselves must go and be replaced by some other kind of an institution.

Mr. Scott showed that the exchanges as they stand are enormously expensive—that it costs the U.S. about \$180,000,000 a year to maintain them, and that the larger part of this great public roll is consumed in the support of the mere paraphernalia of public gambling.

It is as if the country spent something like a hundred millions a year in rent, postage and clerk hire to keep a dozen Louisiana lotteries going.

But the speculative features of the exchanges are worse than the great lotteries—that have been banished from the country—ever were. This point Mr. Scott made clear by the emphasis that he laid on the loading of the dice and the stacking of the cards in the game of chance to which the exchanges invite the foolish.

"You can send your child," said Mr. Scott, "into any of the great department stores to buy a doll's dress or a \$10,000 rug, and the child will pay no more than the best buyer in the city. I don't know what would happen if a childlike person went to the stock exchange to buy things—or to any other exchange—but from what I have heard it would be 'plenty.'

"Why shouldn't the buyer of securities be as well protected as the buyer of groceries?"

"You can say, 'Let the buyer beware.' But I say that the new maxim in business is, 'Let the seller be honest.'"

The president of the New Orleans cotton exchange, speaking at the same meeting with Mr. Scott, made an apology for gambling in futures. He said that speculation is "an instinct of human nature than cannot be denied."

But, as has been pointed out, this gentleman mixed two things that the law of the land takes great pains to separate.

The law discourages lotteries, but encourages enterprise.

It is indeed an instinct of healthy human nature to take venturesome risks in the planning of monorails, wireless telegraphs and flying machines. But it is a very unhealthy instinct that makes a man eager to get other people's money by lucky guesses.

Congressman Scott promises to follow his trail to the end.

He is right in saying that by one means or another, and soon or late the law will put an end to gambling on the exchanges.

The stock and produce exchanges are at last nothing but great public markets.

And the rules that should apply to them are not so very different in principle from those that should regulate the buying and selling of meat and groceries in the municipal market of a well-managed town.

The New York American remarks:

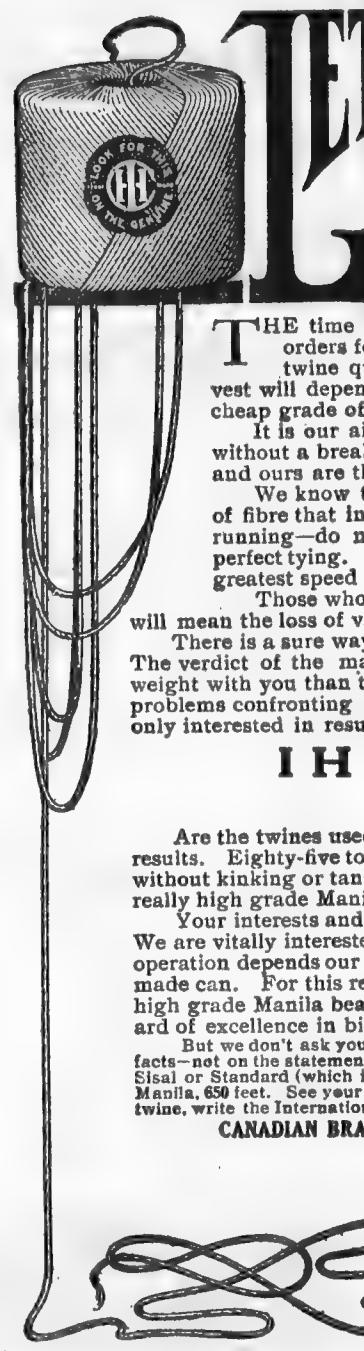
"If the private corporations that now conduct the great exchanges can acquire sense enough to act like public corporations they may continue to enjoy their franchises."

"Otherwise the people's corporation—i.e. the government—will make them over on a public plan."

THE AUTOMOBILE ON THE FARM

Continued from page 18

presence of any other substance may, by heat or concussion, be caused to undergo chemical changes, which result in the production of gases of much greater volume than the original substance. The violent expansion of these resulting gases, forms what is known as an explosion. The chemical change which results in the



LET THE EXPERIENCE OF THE MAJORITY OF FARMERS BE YOUR GUIDE IN BUYING TWINE

THE time has come to order your binder twine for the 1910 harvest. Twine dealers are placing orders for their season's stock. The mills are running. Now is the time for you to decide the twine question. It is something that requires careful consideration. The success of your harvest will depend on the uninterrupted work of your binder, for no binder can work well if you use a cheap grade of binder twine.

It is our aim to have every farmer who uses I H C twine go through the 1910 harvest season without a break in the field. We have much more at stake than merely selling twine. Your interests and ours are the same.

We know that the raw materials from which I H C twines are spun have the quantity and quality of fibre that insure greater strength than is found in any other twine. They are evenly spun—smooth running—do not tangle in the twine box—work well in the knotted, insuring perfect binding and perfect tying. They insure your being able to work your binder through the entire harvest season with greatest speed and economy and are therefore practical profit insurance.

Those who buy cheap twine will certainly have trouble—delays due to tangles, knots and breaks will mean the loss of valuable time—and every delay at harvest time will cut down your profits.

There is a sure way to avoid this. Let the experience of the past be your guide in purchasing your twine. The verdict of the majority of the farmers of this country is a safe guide. Their decision should have more weight with you than the statement of any twine manufacturer. These farmers know. They have the same problems confronting them that you have. They have no axe to grind. They do not sell twine. They are only interested in results.

I H C Brand of Sisal—Standard Sisal Manila or Pure Manila

Are the twines used by the majority of the farmers of this country. They have been proved to give the best results. Eighty-five to 90 per cent of the farmers use Sisal. It is smooth running and works at steady tension without kinking or tangling in the twine box—insuring perfect binding and perfect tying. Its only equal is the really high grade Manila twines such as bear the I H C trade-mark.

Your interests and ours are identical on this twine proposition. We have more at stake than selling twine. We are vitally interested in the successful operation of hundreds of thousands of binders. On their successful operation depends our success—and we know they cannot operate successfully with poor twine. No binder made can. For this reason we have given the twine problem careful study. When we say "Stick to Sisal or high grade Manila bearing the I H C trade-mark"—we do so because we know them to be the highest standard of excellence in binder twine.

But we don't ask you to do as we say. We want you to be the judge. But your judgment to be right should be based on facts—not on the statement of any twine man. And the fact is—that the majority of the farmers of this country use I H C twine. Sisal or Standard (which is made from pure Sisal) comes 500 feet to the pound; high grade Manila, 600 feet to the pound; Pure Manila, 650 feet. See your local I H C dealer at once and let him know how much you will need. If you want more facts on binder twine, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America Chicago USA
(Incorporated)



formation of these gases is oxidation or burning. But if this is to be accomplished without the interposition of any other substance as specified in the definition, the oxygen must be contained in the explosive substance itself.

Gasoline in itself is quite harmless; it is incapable of any chemical change except in the presence of oxygen or some oxidizing agent. It is unfortunate, in one way, that air, the most common oxidizer is quite universal in its presence, but even here the possibilities of combination of the two are not so great as might be supposed.

The operation of the gasoline engine depends on the evaporation of gasoline, the quality which causes it to break up into minute particles and mix with the surrounding air; and this evaporation takes place constantly at all ordinary temperatures. However, evaporation ceases after it has proceeded to such an extent that the gasoline vapor (that is the liquid particles) is 15 per cent. of the air which carries it. (At a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit.) Air in this condition is said to be saturated. This is the condition which normally exists in a tank of gasoline, as carried on an automobile or in a stationary tank in which air is used to force the gasoline out. Now it is an important fact that gasoline vapor in a saturated condition will not burn.

Neither will gasoline vapor considerably below the saturation point burn. Nor again, vapor extremely thin. The range of combustible proportions is very limited. From the saturation point at which the volume of vapor is 15 per cent. of the volume of air, the proportion must be reduced to 5.5 per cent. of vapor corresponding to one volume of liquid gasoline to 3,500 volumes of air before the mixture will burn; and when the proportion falls below two per cent. of vapor or one volume of liquid gasoline to ten thousand of air, the mixture again becomes non-combustible.





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Sign The Pork Packing Contract Now

Continued from page 10

would make merry over the fact, and at their sumptuous banquets they would drink toasts to the utter destruction of the packing plant and every other movement for emancipation put forth by the farmers.

Some claim that the agreement as it stands at present, if carried into completion, would create a government monopoly, and bring the patrons of the plant under the rule of its dominating power. A trust or monopoly is a good thing for the possessors of same. The unification of small concerns into a mammoth trust makes it possible to a great extent to reduce expenses and eliminate waste. The worst feature in these cases is that it is not the masses who receive the benefits from the combination, but a few privileged individuals. There is evidently something radically wrong in the construction of our whole social fabric and this state of affairs should be changed as speedily as possible.

A monopoly ceases to be a monopoly when all are included in its franchise, and it is evident that when there is no one outside of the franchise to be monopolized a monopoly cannot exist. Again there are others who maintain that the present high price of hogs ought to satisfy the most pessimistic of us, and we could not expect a better price under government ownership. I admit that the present price of hogs is satisfactory but we must admit also that the price of hogs is high everywhere. There might be times such as the present when the government plant would not pay more than the private concerns, but the immense profits gathered in by the packers through the sales of the cured article would to a large extent be eliminated under government ownership.

Combine Clears 100 Per Cent.

In the late investigation in the western states as to the workings of the meat combine it transpired that these concerns made at least a hundred per cent. clear profit in the handling and curing of cattle and hogs. The laboring classes suffer the most from these exorbitant profits and unless the government puts a stop to this predatory manipulation these people will have to give up eating meat. The only practical plan to put a stop to this big profit system is for the government to take over, own and operate the meat industries in the interests of the people. When that time comes the laboring classes will be assured of meat in abundance at all times to satisfy their daily need, instead of having, as in continental Europe, to perform their daily labor without this necessary article of diet.

What assurance have we that these high prices will continue? The hog raising industry has in the past been a very uncertain one in Alberta, and many people have gone out of business entirely on account of the fluctuations in prices. Notwithstanding the fact that there has always been a good demand in the province for the finished article, the market price for the live hog has always been considerably lower than in Chicago, even when the home-cured finished article has commanded a price equal to, if not greater, than the finished article would after being shipped from Chicago, freight, duty and all other charges having first been added. In other words, hogs could be shipped to Chicago, cured into bacon, shipped back and sold to the consumer as cheaply as the packers sell the home-cured article. There were times in the past during which the price of hogs was so low that they did not pay for the wear and tear on the bale of the swill pail used to feed them. This is no over-drawn picture.

The \$50,000 which the government has appropriated to build and equip the plant looks mighty big to some people and there are men who think the government should not embark upon such an undertaking without taking time to fully consider the matter, as the result might be disastrous. Well, I think the government has taken ample time to study out the plan in all its details and if they now undertake the erection of the plant, with all due deference to the government, it cannot be said that they acted hastily in the matter. It has taken as many years to bring about the possibility of a government packing plant as is often required in weeks only to get a franchise

from the government to build a railroad by some private individuals, even to the extent of guaranteeing bonds.

It has been whispered around that the government was not sincere in this matter and were, therefore, not very anxious for the farmers to accept the proposition as presented to the annual convention, and for this reason the contract was made so that some might designate it a little too binding in character, the object being to make it as difficult as possible to secure the requisite number of hogs. If this rumor is true, and we hope it is not, the only alternative left is for every member of the association to get to work at once and secure as many patrons for the packing plant as possible so that the requisite number can be easily pledged.

If the government are sincere in this matter and with the farmers' sympathy and co-operation in the movement, there is no reason why the plant should not be in operation by next fall. When once completed and in running order it will not be a difficult job to increase the capacity from year to year as the business warrants, and the influx of settlers and the building of railroads, together with the congested population of our towns, which will ever be on the increase, will furnish a ready market for all the hogs which can be raised for many years to come.

We have been clamoring for government ownership. The critical moment has now arrived and we must show our prudence and wisdom by embracing the opportunity which is presented to us. We must grasp the chance now as there may never be another opportunity.

At the annual convention Premier Rutherford made the boast that the Alberta government owns and operates more public utilities than any other province in the Dominion. Let these glorious words of the premier arouse every man of us to action, so that Alberta shall still continue to wear the laurel wreath among the sister provinces, and ever shine forth as a star in the galaxy of nations along the line of government ownership.

When the government plant is completed and in our control we shall have reached another milestone on the road to that utopian system, the great co-operative commonwealth, under whose regime all will have equal opportunities.

JAMES FLETCHER,
Kingman, Alta.

BUT WHAT WAS HER AGE.

Toward the close of a lawsuit in Massachusetts, the wife of a Harvard professor arose, and with a flaming face, timidly addressed the Court.

"Your Honor," said she, "if I told you I made an error in my testimony would it vitiate all I have said?"

Instantly the lawyers for each side stirred themselves in excitement, while His Honor gravely regarded her.

"Well, madam," said the court, after a pause, "that depends entirely on the nature of your error. What is it please?"

"Why, you see," answered the lady, more and more red and embarrassed, "I told the clerk I was thirty-eight. I was so flustered, you know, that when he asked my age I inadvertently gave him my bus measurement."—Everybody's.

Gladys.—Mama, my teacher was talking about synonyms to-day. What is a synonym?

Mrs. Catherwood.—A synonym, darling, is a word you can use in place of another one when you do not know how to spell the other one.—Record, Herald.

"Algernon is very interesting," said the stockbroker's daughter.

"What does he talk about?" inquire her father.

"Why, he's ever so well posted on Shakespearean quotations."

"Young women," said the financier, sternly, "don't let him deceive you. Don't let him make sport of your ignorance. There isn't any such stock on the market. I ought to know, for I've been on the Exchange long enough."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Babylon's inhabitants frequented libraries seventeen centuries before Christ.

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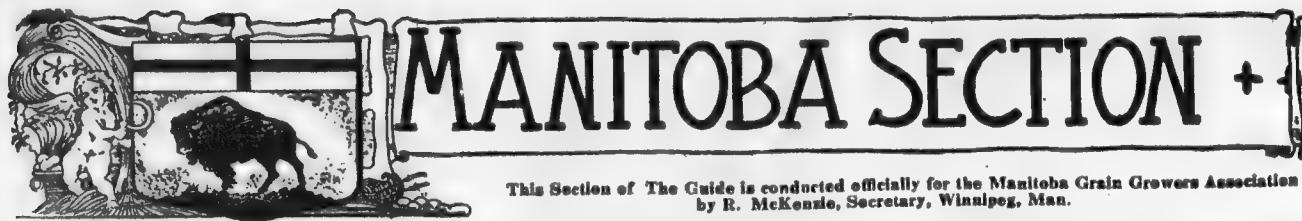
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MANITOBA SECTION +

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

HINTS FOR PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATIONS

What Prairie Grove has Accomplished—
Mr. McKenzie a Visitor

THE annual meeting of the Prairie Grove Grain Growers' Association was held in the school room on Wednesday, March 30th. The president, David Gray, occupied the chair. Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads quite a number turned out. After the transacting of some business the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: Geo. Campbell, president; J. A. McGregor, vice-president; S. P. Graham, secretary-treasurer. Directors: Wm. Heather, Wm. Grotkie, D. McCauley, J. R. Morrison, F. Sharland, D. Gray.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring president and secretary-treasurer, D. Gray and F. Sharland, to which they responded in a suitable manner.

After the election of officers Mr. R. McKenzie, the popular provincial secretary, of Winnipeg, was called on to address the meeting, which he did to the satisfaction of all. Farmers stand together in the clarion call to this country, for only by co-operation and unity can we ever succeed in getting our rights. The thanks of the meeting was tendered to Mr. McKenzie, which he accepted very gracefully, and anything that he had done or could do would be well repaid if those present would not only be hearers of the word but doers also.

Although this association has only been running for one year the progress and the usefulness, also the feeling of unity which the meeting together of the farmers has caused is very much in evidence. During the winter the Grain Growers' Association joined hands with the Prairie Grove Club, meeting every two weeks, each evening having a varied program, music, speeches, discussions, etc. The services of Mr. Villnire, cheese instructor of M. A. College, was secured for an evening to speak on dairying, feeding cows, the different foods and their merits. All enjoyed the address to the full. (Dairying is carried on to some extent in this district and pays well, being so convenient to the city).

A fine carload of seed oats was secured from the west through the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Instead of each individual running around the country looking for clean oats, they secure them almost at their door at a much lower price than otherwise. A committee has been appointed to confer as to the advisability of buying twine for the coming season, demonstrating the economy in co-operation.

A THREE MAN COMMISSION

At a meeting of the Balmoral branch of the Grain Growers' Association it was moved by Mr. Jas. Gordon, seconded by Mr. J. Barbour, that we endorse the stand taken by the executive in nominating only three men to operate the government elevators. Carried unanimously.

F. H. BESCOBY, Sec.-Treas.

FINE MEETING AT BETHANY

A special meeting of the Grain Growers was held in the Orange Hall, Bethany, on Saturday, March 26th. The hall was well filled, every seat being occupied. Mr. Wm. Logan acted as chairman and R. G. McAree as secretary. The chairman in a short address introduced the speaker of the day, Mr. Avison, of Gilbert Plains. Mr. Avison expressed the pleasure it gave him to see such a large number present and by special request gave a history of the Grain Growers' Association and showed the great benefits that had been obtained through that organization. The speaker explained the grain act, the grain commission, the elevator bill, special binning, cleaning machinery, sample market, and concluded a two-hour address with an urgent request to every farmer to join the association and help the good work along. A number of new members were added to Bethany branch.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Avison for his able address. It was then moved by R. Dillabaugh, seconded by Geo. Betteredge,

"That Bethany branch affirms the stand taken in reference to Grain Growers' bill and take exception to the clause in government bill, making the commission responsible to government in council instead of to legislative, and also take exception to the sixty per cent. petition clause.

W. J. KENNEDY, Sec.-Treas.

POLITICAL INFLUENCE THE REASON

The Lidstone Association at a recent meeting fully endorsed the action taken by the Grain Growers' committee in connection with the elevator bill, and we are unanimous in our opinion that the commission should be appointed by the association and free from political influence. Yours truly,

S. LOCKHART, Sec.-Treas.

DOUGLAS ASSOCIATION PASSES STRONG RESOLUTIONS

The March meeting of Douglas Grain Growers' Association held in Elton school house, on March 19th, opened with President Booth in the chair. After minutes of former meeting were read

ment of said bill would tend to benefit the agricultural and other working classes of Canada, be it resolved, "That we, the members of Douglas G. G. A., give our hearty endorsement to said bill." Carried.

A copy of this resolution to be sent to Hon. Clifford Sifton.

The secretary was instructed to send a copy of the minutes of this meeting to THE GUIDE. Moved by A. Mitchell, seconded by Brougham, "That we adjourn, to meet again at the call of the president." Carried.

T. P. KENNEDY, Sec.

SHORT COURSE FOR WEED INSPECTORS

A convention and short course for Manitoba municipal noxious weed inspectors will be held at Manitoba Agricultural College from June 14th to 17th. The object of the short course is to provide an opportunity whereby municipal inspectors may improve their knowledge of methods of identifying and eradicating weeds. A program of demonstrations and lectures of a practical nature is being prepared by the faculty of the college. Weeds which do not flower until late in the season are now being grown in the greenhouse in order to be ready for class-work. Weed seeds have also been col-

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT: J. W. SCALLION — VIRDEN

PRESIDENT: D. W. McCUAIG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

VICE-PRESIDENT: R. C. HENDERS — CULROSS

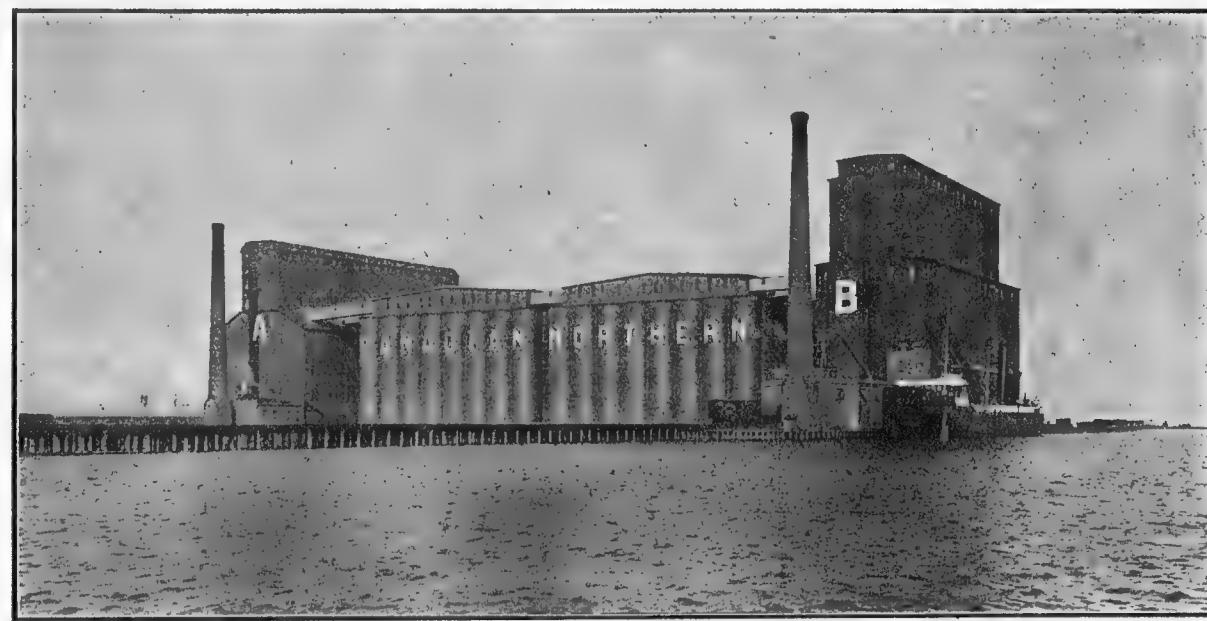
SECRETARY-TREASURER: R. MCKENZIE — WINNIPEG

DIRECTORS: Peter Wright, Myrtle, R. M. Wilson, Maringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison Gilbert Plains.

and Dominion Government Binder Twine.

Chas. Cunts—Geo. Smith—That the tender of J. H. McLean for the supply of twine for the year 1910 be accepted, which is as follows: Deering Standard twine, 500 feet, \$8.10; Deering Manilla twine, 600 feet, \$8.85. Cash on arrival at Shoal Lake, and in car lots of not less than 24,000 lbs. Orders for twine to be in the hands of the secretary or J. H. McLean not later than the 20th of June. Twine to be delivered at Shoal Lake not later than the 1st of August, 1910. Carried.

At the close of the meeting, F. Simpson, president, on behalf of the members of the Shoal Lake Grain Growers' Association, presented the secretary, Chas. Findlay, with a beautiful gold watch-chain and locket, suitably inscribed. The secretary thanked the members of



Canadian Northern Elevators at Port Arthur, the Largest in the World. Capacity 7,250,000 bushels

and adopted, the secretary read some circulars and showed samples of seed oats from Cut Arm Farm Co., also letters from R. McKenzie about subscribing to THE GUIDE.

After a discussion on the elevator bills before the house, it was moved by Brougham, seconded by McKeand: "That we endorse the action of the elevator committee in demanding an independent commission." A copy of this resolution to be sent by the secretary to Hon. R. Lyons, M.P.P. Carried.

Moved by A. Mitchell, seconded by McKeand, "That we suggest that all sub-associations in a constituency shall previous to an election meet at some central point for the purpose of drafting the demands of the farmers and with a view of pledging the candidates, independent of party, to support the demands of the farmers." Carried.

Moved by Brougham, seconded by A. Mitchell, "Whereas, there has been a bill introduced at the present session of the Dominion parliament, the main purpose of which is to co-ordinate the laws affecting co-operative societies to provide cheap and simple machinery for incorporations of institutions where the principle of co-operative effort is involved, and the regulation and control by a government department thereof, and, whereas, believing that the enact-

and will be used for systematic study.

The union of municipalities of Manitoba at its last annual meeting endorsed this short course, which was then outlined by Principal Black. It is believed that a large number of those interested in the campaign of education for the eradication of the weed pest, will take the course.

MR. MALCOLM SUBMITS HAIL INSURANCE BILL

A meeting of the Shoal Lake Grain Growers' Association was held in the Council Chamber on Saturday, March 26th, at 3 p.m. F. Simpson in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read.

Communications were read from Cut Arm seed farm re seed wheat and oats, and G. H. Malcolm, M.P.P., re hail insurance bill, also GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE re subscribers.

Considerable discussion took place re G. H. Malcolm's hail insurance bill.

J. R. Tucker—J. M. Cameron—That the discussion on the hail insurance bill be adjourned till our next meeting, and that meanwhile the secretary obtain a few copies for distribution. Carried.

Tenders for binder twine were received from the following: J. H. McLean, J. W. Kennedy, J. & A. Menzies, Brantford Cordage Co., Canadian Cordage Co.,

the association for their beautiful gift and their appreciation of his services, and stated that he valued their esteem and confidence better than gold.

INSPIRATION AT GLENELLA

Mr. Avison held a very successful meeting under the auspices of the Glenella branch of the G.G.A. on Thursday evening, March 31. The ladies of the district supplied a bounteous lunch for the occasion, and the programme for the evening was interspersed with choice selections on a gramophone.

The local association received fresh impetus and encouragement to go on with the good work of the association from the speeches of Mr. Lamb, of Plumas, and Mr. Avison.

Mr. Lamb gave an address on the labor and wealth problem, and Mr. Avison addressed the meeting on the work of the G.G.A. with special reference to the elevator question.

We were not treated to any flowery language or great flights of rhetoric, but we got what we needed most—good sound logic and solid facts.

Mr. Avison emphasized the necessity of getting the ladies working in the associations to make it go; and also the young men, so they may learn and understand the problems that are confronting us older men today.

With such men as these giving addresses through the country and THE GUIDE, it can't be very long until the majority of western farmers belong to the G.G.A.

W. TOMPKINS, Sec.-Treas.

SUMMER PROGRAM OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Manitoba Agricultural College is planning to carry on a very comprehensive program of agricultural extension work during the coming summer. From the beginning the college has recognized two channels through which its work could be effective. First, by instructing at the institution, those who come to it to pursue the studies of the various courses, and secondly by going to the country to reach those who cannot conveniently assemble at the college.

Farming Competitions

For the purpose of putting into effect this second chief function of the college, "good farming" competitions were organized two years ago. This year again, under the auspices of the provincial agricultural societies, a considerable amount of work will be carried on with the object of making Manitoba a land not only of well-kept farms and productive fields, but of homes, possessed of such surroundings as make life on a farm happy and congenial.

Seed Grain

The provincial department of agriculture is offering special grants for agricultural societies that will undertake this work, under the direction of the college. One feature which it is proposed to emphasize is the production of grain for seed purposes. Plans are being made for judging fields of grain while in the head, and afterwards publishing a report of the grain and the best fields, so that those who desire pure grain seed may know where to get it.

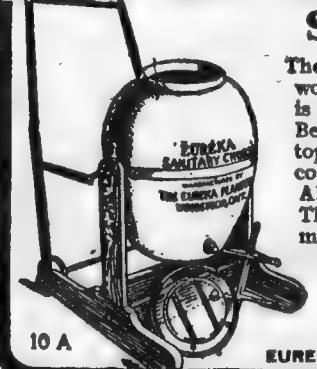
Institute Meetings

In addition to selecting trained judges for agricultural society shows, the college has planned also to address a number of meetings after seed-time for the purpose of discussing such questions as the best methods of eradicating weeds, soil cultivation, selection of breeding stock, etc. It is proposed to hold as many of these meetings as possible at points in the country, remote from the railway centres. The college having now been in session for four terms, has turned out a considerable number of young men brought up on Manitoba farms who are skilled in the practice as well as the science of agriculture, and it is the intention to make use of a number of these ex-students who are specially equipped to give demonstrations in stock judging, etc.

Weed Bulletins

In order that farmers who are earnestly desiring to control the weed pest may have available the best information possible, Professors Bedford and Lee, of the college staff, now have in course of preparation an illustrated bulletin dealing with the chief weeds of the province, and it is hoped that copies will be available at the time of the municipal weed convention and short course, which will be held at the college on June 14, 1910. Steps are being taken to carry on experiments to determine the best methods of eradicating sow-thistle.

EUREKA
SANITARY CHURN



There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn. Also made with Aluminum top. The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remains upright. If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue.

10 A

EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

1909 WAS A RECORD BREAKER FOR SALES OF OUR NEW No. 7 CULTIVATOR.

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this implement last season is the preference of the West



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Wheels are extra strong, have large diameter and broad face.

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Buy a "MASSEY-HARRIS" and Sign the Death Warrant of all Weeds on Your Farm

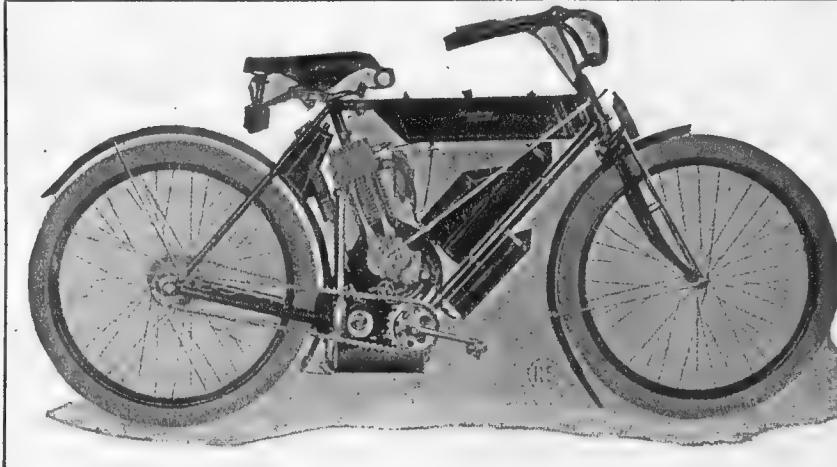
An Irish journal has this gem in answer to a correspondent—"We decline to acknowledge receipt of your post-card." This is very much like the remark of the Corkonian who travelled into Kerry to an insulting enemy to tell him to his face that he would greet him with "silent contempt."

A minister in Glasgow was annoyed by people talking and giggling. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said, "Some years ago, as I was preaching, a young man who sat before me was constantly laughing, talking and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the services, a gentleman said to me, 'Sir, you made a great mistake; that young man was an idiot.' Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave themselves in church lest I should repeat that mistake and reprove another idiot." During the rest of the service there was good order.

The popularity of Peter Piper's celebrated peck of pickled peppers will probably wane as a snare to catch the tongue that would fain be agile; but the test has formidable rivals. The following short sentences, as their authors maintain, do wonders in baffling the ordinary powers of speech: "Gaze on the gay gray brigade." "The sea ceaseth, and it sufficeth us." "Say, should such a shapeless sash shabby stitches show?" "Strange strategic statistics." "Give Grimes Jim's gilt gig-whip." "Sarah in a shaw shovelled soft snow softly." "A cup of coffee in a copper coffee-cup." "Smith's spirit-flask split Philip's sixth sister's fifth squirrel's skull." The Leith police dismisseth us." Mr. Fisk wished to whisk whisky."

For the benefit of those who are getting tired of "Truly rural" as a cure for stamping, the following is respectfully submitted:—Pronounce rapidly, "She sells sea shells; shall she sell sea shells?"

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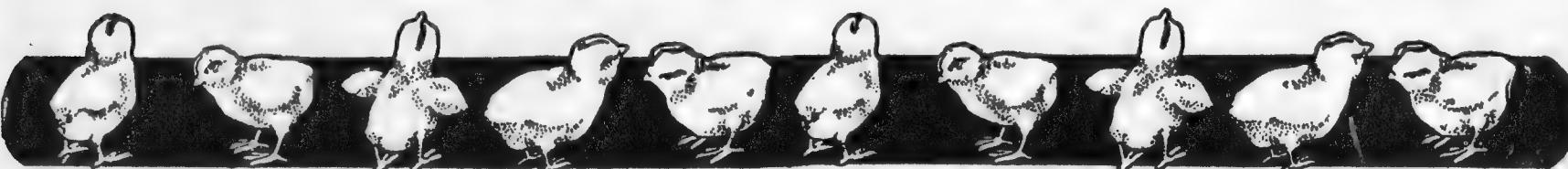
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Seven cot bed mattresses and pillows, boxes of clothing, picture books, fresh eggs, butter, bread, tea, milk and cakes.

SUNSHINE'S EASTER OFFERING

Dear Friends:—The work is growing daily and hourly, and it is impossible to tell you of all the work done. The Easter offering of Sunshine was to help entertain 250 boys to a tea, magic lantern show and, concert, on Good Friday. There were all the Winnipeg newsboys from the east, west, north and south of the city. Surely there was never a jollier bunch. It was a treat to see their bright merry faces and see how keen was their enjoyment in everything, even to join heartily in the chorus of the familiar songs. A flash light was taken, which will be published at an early date, but perhaps the best treat of all was the Sunshine candy which always appeals to boys.

Saturday a true worker for Sunshine brought in butter, eggs and bread, which was just in time as we had a woman with seven children who was very much in need of food and care.

A parcel came in for our cripple boy, which will be sent up at once.

BRANCHES OF SUNSHINE

The Sunshine Guild of London, Eng., held a festival in the Bermomsey town hall and 800 poor children were given a day of joy and sunshine. The decorations were bright and pretty and the tables were made attractive with floral decorations, but the brightest of all were the smiles of those whose hearts were blessed by this work of love and pity.

Although a young organization, the Guild has already endowed a child's cot in the Northern Hospital, Manchester, and a Sunshine home for convalescent children, has made an excellent beginning. A gentleman, in writing of Miss Marie Findlay's work, says, "For Sunshine of this kind, no protecting parasol or umbrella is needed, the world craves for it. London badly needs it. Those who bring it into dark and gloomy corners, are indeed bringing heaven down to earth."

The Sunshine branch at Moncton, New Brunswick, is one to be proud of. The members have organized a Sunshine orchestra. Every week flowers are sent to the hospital and patients visited. Every Wednesday the members hold their sewing bees in the class room of the Moncton Baptist Church.

Several new branches have been opened in Saskatchewan and Alberta and I trust to be able to report good work in the near future. To bring sunshine into darkened lives, whether rich or poor, high or low, very frequently sunshine takes the form of material help in all forms—clothing, toys, boots, games, picture books, carpets, curtains, eggs, butter, bread, milk, etc., nothing is ever wasted.

All branches with few exceptions work together gladly for the good of Sunshine. The branches must always be self-supporting and work according to the needs of their district, but always delighted to give all credit and to spread the good news of all work done. The real object of the society is to incite or give the motive for better organized acts of kindness, and incite them to the finish, thereby leaving the society as well as the individual the stronger for having had them, and, that a continuity of purpose shall be kept constantly before its members.

This is exemplified constantly in its president general with her intense grip and concentration on each subject, until she knows it to be established on its foundation, completely formed and able to drink in the sunshine and shadow of life.

Dear Sunshine Chicks:—I am sure you will sympathize with this dear grandma. **WHAT MAKES GRANDMA CROSS?**
My mamma's gone away today,
And grandma's cross;
My mamma told me to be good.
I've tried to help just all I could,
And I haven't done a thing that should
Make grandma cross.

I went upstairs to make the beds
And dust around;
I filled the bathtub to the brim,
So Jack Tar could learn to swim—
And then I jumped in after him
Before he drowned.

I really thought the parlor should
Be dusted too;
An angel fell down on his face
And hit a Royal Worcester vase—
I put the pieces back in place
With Stickum's glue.

I've been as good as good can be—
But grandma's cross;
I've swept, I've ironed all my clothes,
I've washed the windows with the hose.
What in the world do you suppose
Make's grandma cross?

—Children's Magazine.

MR. ENGLAND IMPROVING

A letter just received from Mr. England, states: "The rheumatism is a lot better, my knees are down to their natural size. I am getting on well, and if I could stay at the Victoria hospital for another six weeks, feel I would be able to get about again.

This is wonderful when you remember, dear readers, that this poor fellow was a hopeless cripple the day he left Winnipeg. I trust my readers will do all they can to help in this sad case, so that he may be restored to his wife and little ones, at least able to take care of himself.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES

1. Because it only takes food by the peck.
2. Why are pens, ink and paper like the fixed stars?
3. Because it goes before everything and everybody.
4. Because the goat makes the best butter.
5. Because it's light when it rises.
6. Because it is seldom seen after lent.

NOT LOST

The look of sympathy, the gentle word,
Spoken so low that only angels heard;
The secret act of pure self sacrifice,
Unseen by man, but marked by angel eyes—

These are not lost.

The kindly plans devised for other's good,
So seldom guessed, so little understood;
The quiet steadfast love, which strove to win

Some wanderer from the ways of sin—
These are not lost.

Every Child Should Join the Sunshine Guild

Sign the form below.

Dear Marie:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cents stamps for its postage.

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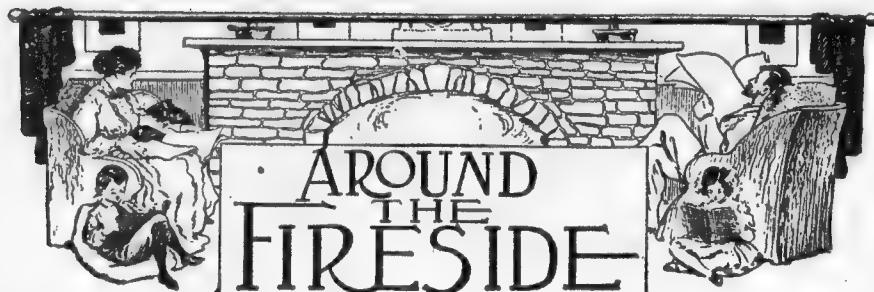
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Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Renovating Last Year's Wearing Apparel

WHEN figuring on a wardrobe for her family, the first duty the economical housewife performs is to overhaul last year's hats and clothing and find out accurately just how much of the old can be made to do service for another season, and decide too, what can be improved by a dye bath or making over for a smaller child.

Any of the heavy cotton summer suiting cloths, such as drill and repp (both so popular last summer) that have seen hard service and look dingy can be restored to their first beauty and brightness by the proper use of a ten cent package of dye.

The other day a lady took a pale blue drill suit that was so faded as to be quite hopeless for any further wear (a most satisfactory garment to experiment upon, for it could not be hurt), bought a package of dark blue dye, followed very closely the directions for dying, and without ripping the suit (only removing the buttons) at the close of an hour or so had a new suit much prettier and more serviceable than it was when new. One must always use the cotton dye for cottons, and one more point to be very particular about is to dry the goods after the dye bath in the shade. To hang in the sun to dry is fatal, for it would be all streaked. The garment could be hung in a room by an open window or door where there is a good draft. This will insure a quick drying which is essential to success. One package is enough for one suit. Take care to dye a darker shade than the original one whether of the same or another color. Silk ribbons can be refreshed by using the dye for silk. There is on the market now a new preparation known as "straw hat enamel." It is done up in small tins, that hold about three ounces or enough to do one hat. It costs ten cents a tin, is applied with a very small brush and can be had in all colors. This should be a boon to the country woman whose millinery is so much exposed to the pitiless sun and wind, causing the colors to look shabby while the straw itself is still good. A proper application of the enamel will make all bright and fresh again without buying new goods outright, and the average country woman wears her millinery so seldom, comparatively speaking, that buying the present day fabulously priced hat every season is a severe tax on pin-money. So long as the hat is straw the enamel is guaranteed to do satisfactory work.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AS NEEDED IN THE HOME

BY ELSIE BEALE HEMPHILL

If you could see my class of eighteen girls as they come to me each morning from their homes, looking so fresh and neat in their white caps and aprons, so eager to learn to cook new dishes where-with to surprise and delight the family at home, you would understand my desire to provide them a means of acquiring the simple but much-needed knowledge and accomplishment of cooking wholesome food.

The results of a few months' careful training of this class has made me realize how vitally the power and success of a great nation must depend on its cooks, and to what degree this nation has suffered through the lack of good cooks.

Mothers may make sound boys, but the cooks must make the men and the nation. You smile, no doubt, and think of statesmen, politicians, inventors, architects, financiers, shining lights, indeed that ward off danger from without, but the cook is the one who wards off danger from within.

The great heaving, working class, with its brawn and muscle, needs an abundance of good soup, bread, beef and potatoes well cooked, and the woman who has the ability to cook these few dishes faultlessly, holds the brawn-making, temper-steadying, protective power of the nation in her grasp. She has mastered the elemental principles involved, viz., of making her own fire, boiling her own kettle, and cooking bread, meat, vegetables, and their combination.

No machine can work unless it is well fed. The man machine needs an abundance of clean, simple, perfectly prepared food, that his energy may be the propelling power of this great country.

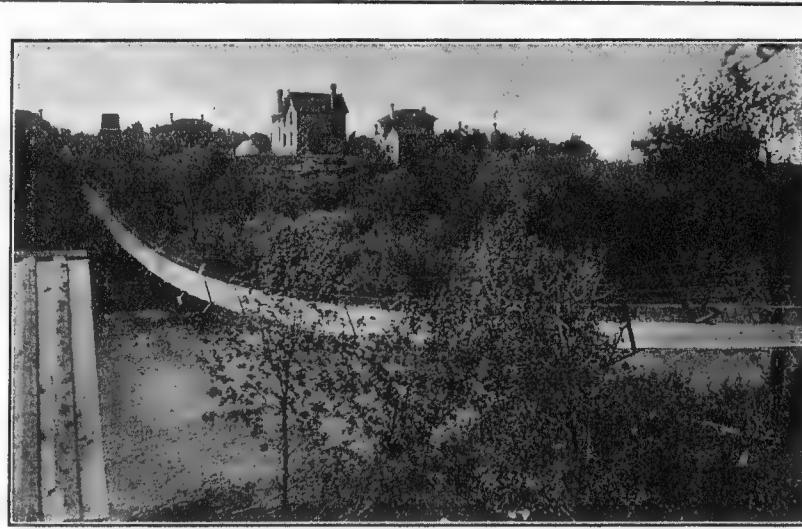
In Europe the nations depend on their armies, but we are essentially a peaceful nation, and ours is a working machine,

force when she places a chop or a steak broiled to the turn, a faultless loaf, or a crumbling potato falling in flakes, before her sample man, or sample offspring, whereof she means to create her quota of the exemplary national machine.

Can a man, who has been poorly fed from childhood, who is, in consequence, dyspeptic, dissatisfied, be as prosperous or ambitious a part of the machine as the man who has simple, well-cooked food, and a wife or daughter who has been taught to make his wages procure the greatest amount of comfort that a good, economical cook, and a clean, thrifty housekeeper can provide?

Domestic science is much too imposing a name for it. Domestic economy is much nearer the mark. Teach the girls with the simplest equipment, and the simplest materials, and avoid using those things which they cannot procure easily in their own homes. Vegetables, especially, if from their own gardens, could be appetizingly and nutritiously prepared; and beef, chicken, lamb, fish and eggs, cooked and served in a dozen ways, all different from the perpetual "fry or stew" to which many have been habituated from their cradles.

Domestic science is too often taught with a gas stove and fancy little pans, or else a range with equipment sufficient to prepare a banquet, but what use



Swing Bridge at Souris, Man.

creating vast commodities by our own energies—energies concreted from the working power of millions of men and women—and each man and woman is a sample of our national force, and each man should feel bound to provide the best material, and each woman bound to make the best use of that material, and thereby help to create a better example of national

are they to a poor country girl in her home, where at best she has but a small cast-iron stove?

The elemental principles of quickness, neatness, promptness and orderliness are the first things to teach girls; afterwards, to make good bread, and to make a good cup of coffee or tea, and the principles of making butter. With this we have

NOT UNDERSTOOD

Not understood, we move along asunder:

Our paths grow wider as the seasons creep

Along the years; we marvel and we wonder

Why life is life, and then we fall asleep,

Not understood.

Not understood! We gather false impressions

And hug them closer as the years go by;

The virtues often seem to us transgressions;

And thus men rise, and fall, and live, and die,

Not understood.

Not understood! Poor souls with stunted vision

Oft measure giants with their narrow gauge;

The poisoned shafts of falsehood and derision

Are oft impelled 'gainst those who mould the age

Not understood.

Not understood! The secret springs of action

Which lie beneath the surface and the show,

Are disregarded with self-satisfaction; We judge our neighbors, and they often go

Not understood.

Not understood! How trifles often change us—

The thoughtless sentence and the fancied slight

Destroy long years of friendship, and estrange us,

And on our souls there falls a freezing blight.

Not understood.

Not understood! How many breasts are aching

For lack of sympathy! Ah! day by day

How many cheerless, lonely hearts are breaking!

How many noble spirits pass away,

Not understood.

O God! that men would see a little clearer,

Or judge less harshly where they cannot see!

O God! that men would draw a little nearer

To one another—they'd be nearer Thee,

And understood.

—Thomas Bracken.

the elements of the morning meal, to which it is easy to add fruit or berries from the garden, an egg—boiled, or an omelette, or poached. Any child of eleven can do this much. Good soup requires more discretion, as more ingredients and their proportions have to be considered, and more or less of economy involved.

Do you know what economy means to some people? Simply privation. It is wonderful to see their surprise at the comparative results of economy and care, as contrasted with carelessness and privation. How much saving of time, of strength, of material, and consequently how much increase in power and money and energy may be gained by thrift and painstaking as opposed to shiftless disorder and hurry!

THE STORY HOUR

BY HELEN A. HAWLEY

Persons well qualified for judging have said that more than a parent's influence, and more than a teacher's influence, is the influence on a child of what he reads. This is a surprising statement and is not presented for discussion, but only as suggesting the unquestionable importance of the subject.

A child's first reading is done by proxy. Long before the little one knows its letters the mother begins to educate its taste, by telling stories she herself has learned from books. She may think it matters little what the recitals are; any silliness, any jingle, any doggerel will answer to amuse this tiny bit of humanity. She gives no concern, perhaps, to the shadowy hour when baby passes beyond the vague mists of infancy, and the small mind begins definitely to understand.

Each mother tries to feed her child's physical system with the best food, that which will make the little body grow in ways of firm health and in proper proportions. Is there any reason why she should not have as great regard for his mental growth? Not that a child's mind should be fed on the strong meat which suits a grown-up intelligence. Not that jingles and simple stories should be tabooed; far from it. But they should be wisely selected. There are many jingles which have become classics, and there is scarcely an old myth or a fairy tale which is not now put into the simplest language, with especial adaptation to children. The child who has heard these familiarly from his mother's lips, is started toward a fine literary education. If a practical (?) mother asks, "What is the good of it all?" the answer is: Such cultivation, when it becomes more mature, brings a keen enjoyment to the mind; it enables one to read the best books understandingly, and creates a positive distaste for the floods of trash which threaten to overwhelm; it fits one for association with men and women of noble intellect; it is a consolation in loneliness or sorrow, and has a direct moral influence in keeping its possessor from debasing pleasures or companionships. Surely any mother may well aspire to be the beginner of such a lifelong blessing.

Starting thus, and keeping along with her child as he comes under other teachers, she and he need never grow apart intellectually; they may read and enjoy the same books all along, so far as they walk the road of life together. And what a hold this gives on a young life! It has been the happy experience of some mothers with their sons and daughters.

Therefore, let story telling and verse repeating follow some definite plan. This is not so difficult as it might at first seem. The mother need not be in a maze of doubt as to how and with what to begin. There are several lists of suitable books from which to choose her own furnishing for this pleasing work. Among these is one recently published by the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, Pa., entitled, "A List of Good Stories to Tell to Children Under Twelve Years of Age," containing, also, an account of the "Story Hour Conducted by the Children's Department," with some useful hints on story telling. Beginning with selected Bible stories and parables, the list goes on with fables, myths, Greek myths, fairy tales, historical stories, Christmas, Thanksgiving, Easter and miscellaneous stories and poems. Information is also given of publishers and prices of books. It is worth while for any mother to own this pamphlet and make her choices therefrom—always remembering that, with such facilities at hand, it is as easy to accustom a child to good reading as to an inferior sort.

CONTENTMENT

Dear Editor—I am a reader of THE GUIDE. I wish a place in your paper. In answer to "Real Grievance" I may say I have lived on a farm for twenty-one years. I helped to cook for threshers when I was sixteen and helped the neighbors as well. Now I am married. We have had three quarter-sections, now we have a half section, so I know what I am writing about. I never found it slave work on the farm. I do not have to help in the house except at threshing time. I have two little boys, a hired man, myself and husband to cook for. In harvest I have more men and do all the work.

Last year a neighbor woman and myself cooked for 25 men at threshing time, 640 acres between the two farms. We gave the men lunch at 4 o'clock and we had a good time. I have never heard a thresher grumble at what I gave them to eat. All a thresher wants is good plain food, potatoes and meat three times, biscuits and pie or pudding for dinner, sandwiches, biscuits cookies and cake for lunch. For supper you can prepare a more elaborate meal. If "slave" would make a couple of good fruit cakes and two different kinds of cookies before the men were expected, she would find it a big help.

Let "slave" take the place of a man for one day.

Here the men commence work at six or half past in the morning, dinner at half past eleven, lunch at four, from half past eight to nine o'clock supper. Imagine a man working from twelve o'clock until half past eight or nine at night without a lunch. Ask your own husband what he thinks about this. I never saw a gang of men who if fed and used right would not work as long as daylight lasted. It is only in stock threshing or early stack threshing that lunches are sent out. I for one would like to know what we should do without the threshers. Some people think oh anything will do for the men; but I say the best in the house is none too good. It is a woman's fault in many cases if she is rushed during the busy season. A little brain and energy will give her plenty of time for recreation.

The Boss either will take his men home on a Sunday or will allow you something for your work.

As for the men coming to your house at all hours, expecting the meal ready, first they should have had supper at the other place. If they broke down on the road you could hardly blame them.

For myself I think no farmer's wife need be a slave. Hoping, Mr. Editor, that I will see this in print if it does not take up too much room in your paper.

I sign myself
A FARMER'S WIFE BUT NOT A SLAVE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—It is gratifying that some women in the country find conditions that satisfy them so well. In the above letter it may appear to many that the writer is very favorably situated, and that she quite naturally falls into the usual custom of judging her own pleasing environments as entirely due to her own excellently planned efforts and quite apart from the conditions that her husband's co-operation make possible, and hence she concludes her neighbor's less favored surroundings are the direct result of her own mis-management. This mental attitude is so very usual that one can scarcely cavil at it, yet we as women, as sisters in this "Great Lone Land," where man's laws and the inevitable hardships of a new country must at best be burdensome should seek to develop a true sympathy for each other, for if we do not, where then shall consolation be found?]

There are doubtless many sections of the country where farms are small

(a half section or so) where the farmer's wife fares not so badly at threshing time in fine weather but there is grave cause to fear the very reverse in far too many homes. One section of land for two farms and two strong women cooking for 25 threshers is admittedly no great matter, but a section or section and one half for one frail woman, with delays by breakages of the machine, for Sundays, for wet weather, what then? And that too following upon a hot season of incessant toil over a corresponding outfit of harvesters. What though the thresher does make a trifling allowance for board (but this is not usual) when his gang is not working, does that lessen in any degree the "slaving"? Does the wife who does the work ever get "the allowance?"

This lady says too "Let slave take the place of a man for one day." She would doubtless be glad to, but what man in the bunch of 25 would change with her? Not one single man. She works two hours to his one. Works harder and further beyond her strength. As to its being the "woman's fault if she is rushed during the busy season"—why call it a "busy" season if there be no "rush"? And where shall she look for the "energy" that will give her "plenty of time for recreation?"—in the wash-tub, the bread-board or the churn? Or perchance in the separator, the milking stool, the sewing-machine or the white-wash brush?

She disposes of the midnight meal by saying "They should have had supper at the other place" and "if they broke down you could not blame them." Very true. But did the woman (the "slave") escape the labor of the midnight meal because "they should have had it" elsewhere and did not?

In an experience of over twenty years pioneering in the west, one sees much, and the custom of selecting a route and planning where a threshing gang shall sojourn over Sunday is no new "scheme" among some threshers and the expedient of "soldiering" on a job to make it hold over Sunday at a desirable place is so common as to invite no comment.

The threshing business, like every other business, has its tramp members, and while in every community there are many respectable, responsible men who run their threshing business on business principles and do not sponge their gangs on the farmers, when not working, so also are there many who sponge in every possible way. And again a thresher who is "poor pay" often lets his men "run the machine" in order to keep them, and then these men will work neither early nor late, and if "farmers' wife" (slave) was visited by such a gang, she might well complain.

As to having fewer men over Sunday than on work days, many a woman living near a town finds her table as full on Sunday as any day. Where do they come from? From the town. Among the great unwashed. They count upon being unrecognizable, and so they stroll across your fields before dinner and stroll away after supper, and they sleep in a livery stable and so the trick is done. These will be mostly the eastern tough who comes west for the harvest, to exploit as he goes, who won't even pretend to work except for the highest wage, and as little as possible then, and you find out all about it afterward. As with threshers so with farmers. Many a farmer lets his threshing gang dictate to him, and such a man does not know when he is imposed upon and certainly knows less when his wife is. In dealing with the question, "What would he do without the threshers?" a better question is "What would the threshers do without us?" Every man should know his place and keep it, be he prince or peasant, master or man.

Too often what we fondly imagine to be our superior wisdom and efficient management develops on thorough investigation into a very commonplace case of short-sightedness, and few can speak with deeper experience here than the writer of this note.

Many a woman will never confess under what handicaps she works. She prefers personal censure and unjust criticism for her portion rather than that blame should be saddled where it belongs.

A white oilcloth tablecloth is an excellent thing to use for threshers. Buy in one strip as many yards as will cover your largest table. This can be wiped clean after every meal and look very nice indeed. So much better than soiled linen, which would have to be washed after each meal or be ruined by dirt. When the threshing is over the cloth can be rolled back upon the stock you buy it on, and be set away for another year. The length you want in the best grade will not cost more than a dollar, and having once tried it you will wonder that you did not think of it sooner.

* * *

THE WONDERFUL POWER OF SONG
Singing "Abide With Me"

It was not so very long ago when Mme. Clara Butt and her husband, Mr. Kennerley Rumford, sang before 700 convicts in the chapel of Brixton jail. "I was very much affected by the idea of singing to those men," said Mme. Clara Butt after the performance. "I was not exactly nervous, but it was quite pathetic to see how the younger ones seemed sad and ashamed to look up. The chaplain asked us to sing two years ago, but we could not arrange it before. He told us that he had found the influence of sacred music of the greatest value as a means of reformation. I think the men liked 'Abide With Me' best. They especially asked that I should sing that hymn. They were almost painfully quiet and attentive throughout; it was like singing to the blind, they seemed to listen so eagerly. It is a dreadful thing to be shut up like that, and we are only too glad to think that we may have done something to comfort them."

A Pathetic Prison Scene

Mme. Marie Roze some years ago visited the great Auburn Prison, New York, and when the convicts learned who their visitor was several of their number went to the governor and pleaded with him to ask the prima donna to sing to them. The governor, touched by the request, approached Mme. Roze and induced her to sing to the government-clad men in the chapel. The vocalist took up a position in the pulpit when the convicts had seated themselves, and sang "The Sweet By-and-By" and "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer." There was scarcely a dry eye in the chapel when she concluded the last line of the latter song, and, fearing that she had saddened the convicts a little unwisely, she gaily rendered "Comin' Through the Rye."

Many famous vocalists have sung in mines. M. Jean de Reske gave specimens of his vocal powers to the workers in a mine at Silesia; Mme. Titien's voice broke the silence of the Wieliczka Salt Mines in Poland; and Miss Lucille Hill sang "The Old Folks at Home" to an audience consisting of miners within the black walls of a coal mine at Walkden.

* * *

A NEW ANTISEPTIC

Years ago burning sugar in the sick room was regarded as a mere harmless superstition. Recently, however, it is claimed that in the Pasteur Institute of the French capital it has been demonstrated that burning sugar produces one of the most powerful antiseptic gases or germ killers known. This is so cheap, simple and absolutely harmless an antiseptic that one could often use it and have the satisfaction of pure air in any sickness. It is only necessary to sprinkle a tablespoon of sugar on a few hot coals in a shovel and carry it burning through the rooms to be disinfected.

* * *

LUNCHEON OR TEA

Any country reader contemplating giving a luncheon or tea to a few friends, perhaps to a "Ladies' Aid," or for any special event, can have a menu card made out on purpose for her by simply asking Fireside page for it. She will be told what dishes are suitable to the occasion and will be given the fullest instructions that anyone can follow, in the preparation of each dish named.

Why should not the country women serve as dainty and pretty lunches as

the city people? The matter is really very simple and so many of the growing girls would be delighted and greatly benefitted by helping in the getting ready. If you have no girls of your own borrow your neighbor's. It will do you both good and will tend to form friendships that may easily become very satisfactory as time wears on.

The expense will be but trifling, as nearly everything necessary will be found at hand on the farm.

* * *

PICTURES WANTED

If our readers, who have pictures (not necessarily photographs) of any farm home or other interesting view, would care to see them reproduced in this page of The Guide, they will appear, if mailed to Fireside department, in order of acceptance, from time to time, as the artistic requirements of the page determine.

After the picture is copied, it may be returned to the owner if desired. Any picture must be quite clear and well developed or it will not reproduce successfully.

DOES A WASHING JUST LIKE PLAY!

Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

Ladies! just see how easy I do a big washing with my 1900 Gravity Washer. I start the tub a-whirling. Then the gravity device under the tub begins to help and the rest is just like play. Washes a tubful in six minutes! How's that for quick and easy work? The 1900 Washer Co. sent me this marvellous machine on trial. They didn't ask for notes or cash in advance. And they let me pay for it a little each week out of the money it saved me! They treat everybody the same way.

You can have one shipped FREE

on thirty days' trial, the same as I got mine. The company will let you pay for it on the same easy terms they offered me. The Washer will actually pay for itself in a very short time. Mine did! I wouldn't take \$100 cash for my 1900 Gravity Washer if I couldn't get another just like it. It does beautiful work—handles anything from heavy blankets to daintiest laces. Every housewife who is tired of being a drudge and a slave to the washtub should write to

G. G. E. BACH, Manager

The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street
TORONTO, ONTARIO

for their beautiful Washer Book and generous offer of a Washer on free trial.

MRS. R. H. FREDERICK.

The above offer is not good in Toronto or Montreal and suburbs. Special arrangements are made for these districts.

Winnipeg Branch 374 Portage Ave.

Brandon Creamery

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

WE WANT GOOD CREAM

For which we pay Top Price

We buy Eggs and Dairy Butter

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OILS

Write us for prices on High Grade Oils and Greases for Threshing and all Farm Machinery purposes. We supply the consumer direct. Let us know your requirements for 1910. We can save you money.

Sole Agents for Canada for Dreadnaught Disinfectant and Sheep Dip

Manufacturers of Axle Grease, Harness Oil, Cup Grease, Boiler Compound, also Lubricating Oils, Cylinder, Valve, Engine, Separator and Dynamo.

The Acme Oil Company
P.O. Box 134 W. WINNIPEG, Man.

PURITY FLOUR
"MAKES MORE BREAD
AND BETTER BREAD"
"ASK FOR IT"

Making a Farmers' Paper

Continued from page 8

secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who has held that office ever since, at times being greatly overworked in his dual position. At the start there were but three persons employed on THE GUIDE.

The first issue consisted of 12,000 copies, most of which were distributed gratis to all parts of the west, and these were all mailed with great labor on the part of the editorial staff. The subscriptions immediately began to pour in and the success of the new publication was assured. That the commercial world recognized the value of the official organ as an advertising medium is shown by the fact that the first issue contained 12 pages of advertising matter. These pages were 8½ inches by 11½ inches in size, in comparison with the present magazine, which is 10½ inches by 15 inches.

The Policy of The Guide

On vol. 1, No. 1, the cover design includes the same motto of equity which adorns the weekly GUIDE, and bears the inscription:

"Devoted to the work of organizing the farmers for their mutual protection and advantage, keeping them accurately informed on all matters and movements of importance to them as farmers, and furnishing a medium through which they may exchange ideas and information for their mutual benefit, and the building up of an enlightened public opinion on economic and social questions."

That the aims and ideals of THE GUIDE were very high from the start will be seen by the following extract from the first number under the caption, "Our Paper": It is apparent that Mr. Partridge had in view the eventual establishment of a weekly journal, and it must be a source of gratification to him to see his thoughts bearing fruit.

The initial article says in part as follows:

"THE GUIDE is by no means our ideal of what a farm paper should be. It is, in fact, but the first step toward the ideal we have in mind. How soon it takes the second step depends in a very great measure upon the farming public.

"It is almost inconceivable that a great agricultural country inhabited by a class of more than ordinarily progressive farmers should not support an enterprise of this kind to the extent of making it the largest, strongest and most influential paper in Canada. We are giving them the chance to do so, and we think they will.

"Our ideal of a paper, and one which we hope to see realized in a comparatively short time, is that of a great weekly newspaper, containing authentic accounts of all matters and movements of importance to the farmers and other workers, who are in the same boat as the farmers, so far as being slaves of the capitalistic classes, who control the natural resources, the means of production and transportation, and the medium and avenues of exchange.

"The newspaper would help in the work of freeing the people from this slavery by assisting them to organize and get a clear insight into the causes of the present unsatisfactory conditions, and the nature of the remedies, educative, legislative and co-operative, to be applied. It would also try to teach them to escape from the slavery of selfishness, petty greed and the crime of disloyalty in their relations with one another.

"This great newspaper would naturally replace in the homes of our people the organs of machine politicians, public service corporations, and other capitalistic interests, which, not content with preaching a false doctrine on economics, suppressing or distorting the truth about the success of advanced legislation in other countries, systematically employ inspired articles, disguised as news items to confuse public opinion.

Bryan's Words

"As illustrative of the foregoing we give the following question:

Here are the words of Mr. Bryan:

"A great many of the big daily papers are owned and controlled by trusts or corporations. Their editors are but tools in the hands of schemers. They chloroform the people, telling them things are alright, while the trusts come along and pick their pockets. These editors are the mouthpieces of the great trusts, and they write what they are told to write, by those who would fleece the people."

"So long as partisan and capitalistic organs are the only medium of publicity

which we have, it is practically impossible to carry on a campaign of education which affects the interest of a party or of a capitalistic institution.

"By a conspiracy of silence a popular agitation can be kept from spreading, a prosecution of a vicious corporation can be made to appear as a persecution, or an effort to show the strength of popular discontent with existing conditions, or the conduct of our legislators can be rendered as abortive by declining to publish the communications of the malcontents.

"So soon as the paper becomes self-supporting as a monthly, it will be converted into a semi-monthly, and after making good in that form will become a weekly. New features appropriate to its changed form will be added as the changes are made."

It was announced in the first issue that the magazine would be published on the fifteenth of each month under the auspices of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and employed as the official organ of that body. It was early in the year 1909 that it was made the official organ of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and of the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Early Days

In the initial number over thirteen columns were devoted to "The Story of the Grain Growers' Struggle for Government Ownership and Operation of Elevators at Country Points." This tells of the efforts of the association from the time in 1907 that the government was first requested to grant government ownership of internal elevators. It shows that the producers were just as keen for this reform at that time as they are today. A further 26 columns are devoted to an account of the proceedings, and correspondence in connection with a deputation sent to Ottawa in April, 1908, to secure improved legislation for farmers. This deputation represented the inter-provincial council, and the delegates were Rice Sheppard, of Alberta, Messrs. George Langley and E. A. Partridge, from Saskatchewan, and Messrs. R. C. Henders and R. McKenzie, of Manitoba.

An historical sketch of the association is contributed by R. C. Sanderson, who was at that time the secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Other items occur under the heads, "Religious Topics," "A Bank for the People," "Insolence of the Banks," "Growth of the Co-Operative Movement in England," "High Finance," and "Public Ownership News."

In the second issue published under the editorship of Mr. McKenzie are editorials on "Spread Between Street and Track Prices," "The Hudson's Bay Railway," "Second Annual Meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Co.," "Farming as a Profession," "Government Ownership of Railways," and "Co-Operative News."

The "Mail Bag" feature was started in issue No. 4; as was also the special departments for women and children, while the Sunshine Guild was commenced Christmas, 1908. Other departments were added from time to time until the magazine has reached its present size.

One of the chief reasons for the success of THE GUIDE has been the extremely low subscription rate at which it is offered to the public. There are few weekly magazines of the same size and type which offer the 52 issues at one dollar a year.

An Advertising Medium

As an advertising medium to reach the farming community of the west, THE GUIDE leads all. There is no paper so close to its readers or that watches their interest so carefully. Stockmen and breeders have secured splendid results by advertising in THE GUIDE. The advertisements pay for all papers and if it were not for the advertising matter in THE GUIDE, the subscription would have to be made \$6.00 per year to cover the cost of production. The blank paper alone costs more than one dollar.

E. H. S.

Making a good citizen is a big job, and it takes the united effort of pa, ma, and the school-ma'am to turn the trick.

It is the fellow with a weak nerve who is forever rolling up his sleeves and showing his muscle.

Steady as a Rock

The Square Gear MAGNET Cream Separator
SKIMS PERFECTLY Sitting on the Ground or Floor

The double supported bowl cannot wobble.

At our expense you can study Magnet construction in your own dairy. You will find its frame strong and rigid.

It is run by square gears, and you know that all good machines are built that way.

Its steel bowl is supported at both ends. (Magnet Patent).

All other separator bowls have only one end steadied.

The skimmer in one piece (easily cleaned) takes out all the butter fat, and also separates the slime and foreign matter.

The Magnet Cream Screw delivers good thick cream every day.

The Magnet Brake circles the bowl; stops it in eight seconds, preventing wear, and saves time.

The Magnet owner can increase the capacity, when he gets more cows, for a few dollars by changing the bowl and skimmer only.

No matter what Cream Separator a man experiments with or buys, he will finally settle down to the Magnet, and when he does his separator troubles are at an end.

Why not buy a Magnet at first and avoid trouble? The Magnet is fifty years away from the scrap heap.

THE PETRIE MFG. CO. LIMITED

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WINNIPEG ST. JOHN, N.B. REGINA VANCOUVER CALGARY MONTREAL

Read This-It is Important

D. W. McCUAIG, President of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba, writes:

"I have used your Raw Hide Tanned Halters and Shanks and find them A1. The horse or bronco that will try to break them will certainly get fooled. I can heartily recommend them as a first-class article. The amount of wear they will stand makes them cheap."

P. BURNS, of Calgary; J. Yuil, Manager of Sir Wm. Van Horn's Stock Farm, and others, all write letters of endorsement.

Ask your dealer for these halters. If our make and bearing our tag we will replace any that can be broken.

Mullins Tanning Co.

382 Nairn Ave., WINNIPEG - Bankers: Canadian Bank of Commerce

Ask Your Dealer for

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Summary of The Week's News of The World

MORE GRAFT DISCLOSURES AT PITTSBURG

Churches Hold Day of Prayer

The uncovering of the men "higher up" in Pittsburgh's graft crusade against councilmen began with a vengeance, April 6. The grand jury indicted Frank N. Hoffstott, president of the National Bank of Allegheny and president of the Pressed Steel Car Co., on charges of bribery and conspiracy.

President Emil Winter, of the Working-men's Savings Bank and Trust Co., of Allegheny, another of the financial pillars of Pittsburgh, crept to the bar of justice late that evening to confess that he had bribed councilmen to the extent of \$20,000.

The indictment of Hoffstott was not unexpected by those who have followed the graft cases, yet the viciousness of the presentment made to the court by the grand jury astounded everyone. For some years now Hoffstott has been making his residence in New York, having a fine residence on Long Island. The grand jury takes cognizance of this and calls on the district attorney to "proceed forthwith to extradite him" in case he does not at once obey the summons to appear before the grand jury.

The hearing of Bookkeeper Anderson, of Winter's bank proved sensational. He was accused of having removed leaves from the books of the bank when exposure threatened and of having returned the leaves to the books when ordered by the bank examiner. The accounts which he had cut from the books were the pages containing the records of President Emil Winter, the account of Mrs. Emil Winter and the special account of President Winter.

It is understood that the grand jury is not yet satisfied whether the leaves fixed in the mutilated book were the same that were taken out or not.

The indictment of Hoffstott and the arraignment and pleading of President Winter makes four of the six bank presidents whose institutions have been selected as city depositories, to be caught in the drag net.

W. W. Ramsey of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh and E. H. Jennings of the Columbia National Bank of Pittsburgh are the others.

Sunday, April 10th, was a day of prayer for Pittsburgh, set apart by the Pittsburg dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal church, in connection with the wave of graft revelations. Not in months has there been such a full attendance at the different churches, nor have contributions at any time been more liberal. The collections will be turned over to the different societies conducting vice and graft crusades.

♦ ♦ ♦

DISCOVERED CAUSE AND CURE OF WHEAT SICKNESS

After experimenting for the last 18 years Prof. H. F. Boley, of the University of North Dakota, discoverer of flax sickness and cure which has rejuvenated the fields of Russia and the older parts of the United States, announced that he has discovered the five distinct types of parasites which cause the various varieties of wheat sickness. This sickness has made lands seemingly barren throughout the world and is gradually choking the pro rata of crops in the present wheat growing countries. The experiments have been conducted on a plot of land reserved for years at the site of the agricultural college, half a mile west of Fargo.

Prof. Boley says the fungi resemble in shape and in reaction on plant life the tuberculosis germs which afflict human life, but that the cure is far easier, being nothing less than a correct rotation of crops, being chiefly clover, corn and potatoes, until tests of lands show the absence of the parasitical fungi.

Prof. Boley says the five fungi came to afflict the world's soils from the same unknown cause which gave birth to the human tuberculi, and that they were carried by water and wind, and especially blown straw in threshing time, farther and farther out over the world until they are now threatening to throttle the world's supply of wheat and bread.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES WILL FIGHT FOR CANADIAN GRAIN

Grain exporters believe that Canada is on the eve of the keenest fight that has taken place in recent years between the United States and Canadian transportation routes for the grain grown in the Canadian west that still remains to be carried to the Atlantic seaboard.

Montreal grain men are awaiting with considerable interest information as to the amount of the latest cut in the rates for grain for export filed by the American trunk lines. It is not believed the rate will be less than 3½c. from Buffalo to New York and Boston as it would not pay the roads to carry it for less. While Baltimore and Philadelphia exporters are making an effort to secure some of the grain for export at these ports the real struggle will, it is believed, be between Montreal and New York.

Should the Canadian lake carriers decide to bring the rate from Fort William to Montreal down to 4½ cents, the supremacy of the St. Lawrence route will be maintained despite cuts by the United States trunk lines. There is still to be added to the railway rate from Buffalo to the seaboard a charge of 1½ cents from Fort William to Buffalo plus nine-tenths of a cent terminal charge at New York, which brings the rate by way of New York up to almost 6 cents. The terminal charge at Montreal is only half a cent for elevator service at the harbor commissioners elevators, divided between lake and ocean carriers.

An exporter said: "I do not believe the American roads will succeed in diverting much of the Canadian wheat but they will take some. The situation

According to the scientists the west and as far east as Ontario is benefiting from unusual weather conditions but the same conditions do not exist throughout the whole of the Dominion. Instead of thinking that the comet is going to scorch and shrivel the face of the earth the people of the west should offer thanks for the privilege of enjoying the pleasant weather of spring a month or so before the schedule of the season.

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URGING BRITONS TO COME OVER

A London dispatch says: Unprecedented numbers of Britons are departing for Canada and sailings for the first three months of 1910 are likely to exceed the combined sailings of corresponding periods in the previous two years.

Nearly all the berths on the Canadian bound emigrant vessels are booked until well into the summer. The activity of the Canadian emigration office in London is unceasing. It publishes today a striking advertisement representing Canada as a huge funnel out of which grain is pouring into Great Britain.

"Canada," it says, "offers you 160 fertile acres for nothing. It is a land of glorious sunshine and opportunity. Wheat costs 30 shillings (\$7.20) an acre to raise and sell for 60 shillings (\$14.40). Two years rent of an English farm will purchase a freehold of improved land of equal area in Canada, where the field crops brought to the farms in 1909 120,000,000 pounds.

Want Farm Hands

"Wanted at once, 5,000 experienced farm hands for permanent employment on the farms of Western Canada. Aver-

from the interior department, but wanted to lay his views before that department to show that it would be better to lease than to sell these school lands.

Extent of the Lands

The previous government had set aside a portion of the public domain for the benefit of the schools. That plan had worked well to the present and it was the duty of the present and future governments to see that these lands were wisely administered.

He estimated that there had been 2,267,182 acres of school lands in Manitoba; 439,888 in Saskatchewan, and 8,258,079 in Alberta. The amount remaining was therefore large. The amount sold, 1,169,000 acres for which there had been realized \$11,955,000, or an average per acre of \$10.72. Senator Davis believed

the government would get more revenue at present and for the future by withdrawing these lands from sale, and leasing them on twenty-five year leases. Ten dollars an acre would be a fair average price at the present for school lands and that amount invested at 5 per cent. for the benefit of the schools would yield only 50 cents an acre a year. And the leasing plan he proposed Senator Davis said that much of the school lands could be leased for an increased profit per acre. That would probably increase the income for the schools and would give them the benefit of the great increase in value of lands which would take place in the next twenty-five years. It was agreed that the rents would not be paid but his observation was that rents were paid to the government when no one else could collect rents.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he would call the attention of the interior department to this matter.

♦ ♦ ♦

S. A. VETERAN'S LAND GRANT Bill Extending Time for Location Advanced in the House

Ottawa, April 8.—A bill to extend the time of the location of land granted to the S. A. veterans for another year was advanced a stage in the House of Commons yesterday. Hon. Frank Oliver explained that men entitled to land were scattered all over the world and the time given was hardly sufficient without the extension. He said, however, he would not agree to any other extension.

♦ ♦ ♦

SHACKLETON COMING TO WINNIPEG

Winnipeg is to be favored this week with a lecture by Sir Ernest Shackleton, the famous British explorer, who approached closer to the south pole than any other man. It has been generally understood that it was impossible for him to include Winnipeg in his tour at the present time.

In an interview given in New York recently Sir Ernest said he firmly believed that he would have discovered the south pole last year if he had carried fifty pounds more food. He said also that he believed Captain Scott, who is soon to start with an expedition, will have little difficulty in finding the south pole. In any event, Sir Ernest said he would himself make no effort in that direction while Captain Scott was in the Antarctic. He will await the result of his countryman's trial. But this resolution will not keep him from making a trip to the Antarctic regions for scientific research.

♦ ♦ ♦

SENATOR DAVIS PROPOSES TO LEASE SCHOOL LANDS

In the senate, April 6, Senator Davis moved: That in view of the rapid increase of land values in the western provinces this senate is of the opinion that the school lands in these provinces should be withdrawn from sale and leased only such time as they can be sold to the best advantage in the interest of the schools of the provinces in which they are situated. Sir Richard Cartwright said that he had no objection to the discussion going on, but he could not consent to the motion which was a bald proposition to deprive the government of the control of their own lands. He was not prepared to agree to that at present. Senator Davis said that he did not seek to take the lands

SHORTAGE OF FARM HELP

A famine of agricultural labor is facing the farmers of Western Canada at the present time as one of the results of the phenomenally rapid development of the country. Despite the heavy immigration the shortage seems to be increasing rather than diminishing, as very many of the new comers at once locate on homesteads of their own and in a short time become themselves employers of labor. Heretofore many of the farmers have depended upon the Dominion government immigration officials to supply their requirements for experienced and inexperienced help, but so acute is the situation this year that it is far beyond the resources of the department to cope with it.

The commissioner of immigration at

Winnipeg estimates from letters on file in his office, that no less than 7,000 farm hands are urgently required in the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and figuring on a comparative basis it is probable that 12,000 can find immediate employment. The shortage is most acute in Manitoba and is least felt in Alberta as that province has not yet reached the same stage of agricultural development as the two sister provinces. Hundreds of men have been sent out, but they seem to be swallowed up without appreciable reducing the demand.

PICK YOUR HOMESTEAD ON HUDSON'S BAY.

Homesteads are now open for entry in the Fort Churchill townsite and vicinity on Hudson Bay.

A. F. Crowe, assistant Dominion Land agent, made the above statement last week. He added "The Winnipeg land district now includes the surveyed lands in the Fort Churchill townsite and vicinity on Hudson Bay and the department has authorized the Winnipeg land office to accept applications for entry from squatters or other persons whose right of entry has been recognized by the head office. This, of course, only relates to lands that have been surveyed.

"The whole tract in question remains under reservations as to minerals, but no mineral locations will be accepted therein at present.

William Beech, who has been living at Fort Churchill for some past years, was the first person to be granted an entry by the Dominion government."

FIRST GRAIN BOAT

The first grain boat from the head of the lakes, the William Henry Mack, cleared from Fort William at 3 o'clock April 11, with a cargo of 191,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern export, via Buffalo, under Captain G. H. Burnham. Other boats taking cargoes and those with storage grain are ready to clear on word from headquarters. Every indication points to the heaviest business in the history of the port being done this year in both passenger and freight traffic.

FIRST CROP REPORT

The first crop report of the season issued April 11 by the Canadian Northern, states that at a good many points the farmers are merely plowing the land and cultivating the soil, deeming it wise to await a later date before putting seed in the ground. The most advanced points are Brandon, Belmont, Dauphin, the main line west of Dauphin and the territory along the Regina-Prince Albert line. At Lamont, in Alberta, some of the young grain is reported as showing above the ground. At Chipman, Alta., it is reported the seeding is ninety per cent. finished, while at Innisfree, Alta., and Aberdeen, Sask., the farmers are about half through with their seeding operations. Away out at Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan the seeders are being rushed up and down the big fields.

CALGARY HORSE SHOW BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER

The second Calgary indoor Horse Show opened Tuesday evening, April 5, and was continued until the end of the week. Before the official opening every seat was taken and standing room was at a premium.

Never before has there been such a turnout of Calgary citizens and though the accommodation for this year had been increased fifty per cent. over that of last, one had to be on time to get a seat.

Representative residents of Alberta from all over the province were there to show their enthusiasm over the animal which has done so much to bring the country into prominence.

No better indication of the wealth, social life and fondness of Alberta people for good healthy pleasure could have been had.

Great credit is due to Manager Richardson for the able manner in which the events were pulled off. There were few delays, every official knew his views and performed them.

The music for the occasion was excellent and made things go with a swing, though certainly there ought to have been more of it.

In the government party which attended were Lt.-Gov. Bulyea, Premier Rutherford, the Lt.-Governor's secretary, Inspector Duffas, and Mrs. Bulyea.

Lieut.-Gov. Bulyea opened the show. He commented on the high standard of the Alberta horse, and said that when a country can raise such a fine stock it must have a great future as a country.

"We have a great wealth in mines, timber and agricultural yields, but I do not think there is any resources which gives greater assurance of prosperity than the yield of stock. Such an exhibition as this is a great thing for the stock industry. I feel sure that this horse show will be as great a success as that of last year. I now take great pleasure in declaring the show open."

A fat stock show was held in conjunction with the horse show and this was officially opened by Hon. D. Marshall at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon. There was a splendid entry.

Perhaps the greatest boost that the Alberta Provincial Horse Show could have is the fact that the management was one night forced to turn away people at the door, owing to lack of seating capacity.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE CO.

Annual Meeting of Organization Provides

Evidence of Progress

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Co-Operative Company, Ltd., was held in Regina on Saturday, April 2, a large number of the shareholders being present. The different branches throughout the province were well represented, and the reports presented showed the growth of the company to have been almost phenomenal during the past year, thirteen branches being added to the number already existing. The financial statement submitted showed the company to be on a sound basis, and that the organization is on the fair road to prosperity. During the course of the meeting many resolutions were passed including one regarding the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, which urged upon the government to at once proceed with its construction, and when completed to retain control of it. Another approved of the Grain Growers' Association in asking for government controlled elevators.

This organization is conducted on purely co-operative lines and is capitalized at \$100,000, divided into 5,000 shares at \$20 each. Holdings are limited to five shares to any one individual. The following are the directors: H. Partridge (Condie), Jas. Russell (Craven), John Myers and Chas. Slimm (Grand Coulee), R. Reaver (Girvin), and J. M. Stone (Davidson). H. Partridge is president, J. M. Stone, vice-president, and W. Traynor, of Davidson, secretary-treasurer and manager. All matters of business are referred to an advisory board, which consists of one member from each branch organization chosen by such branch.

—Regina Leader.

WESTERN DEMAND FOR HORSES

A Toronto dispatch says: Horse exchanges report a great demand in the west for the horse. Buyers from the west have filled all orders as quickly as they could and several carloads have been shipped on rush orders to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, at as good prices as at any time of the season. Prices quoted are as follows: Top notch drafters, 1,700 to 1,800 lbs. each, a few sold \$250 to \$256 each; general run of drafters, 1,300 lbs. to 1,600 lbs., \$180 to \$225; general purpose horses, \$170 to \$210.

SIGNS OF EXPANSION

The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited has during the past week removed its offices to the seventh floor of the new Keewayden Building on the south side of Portage Ave. East, about 500 feet from the corner of Main Street and Portage Avenue. Very commodious offices have been taken in this fine new fire-proof building. The large sky-light 28 feet long and 12 feet broad insures excellent light.

The Company extends a hearty invitation to all patrons and friends to call at the office of their own Company when visiting the city.

MAKE RAILWAYS RESPONSIBLE

The bill to amend the Railway Act for fire caused by locomotives was up for consideration in the Commons Railway Committee April 7. The bill provides that the company making use of locomotives which sets fire to property shall be liable for damage to property by such fire whether guilty of negligence or not.

Mr. Lancaster opposed the bill on the ground that a man through this legislation would be able to obtain double damages for the property burned from the company in which he had his property insured and from the railway company. Mr. Turiff said that the railway company proposed that in no case should they be held liable for more than \$5,000 damages and that if the farmer or person whose property was destroyed carried insurance on that property on which he had paid premiums for several years, the railway company should also receive the benefit of this insurance.

Mr. Turiff said that he would be unalterably opposed to such a proposal and the bill stood over for further consideration on Tuesday next.

GREATST CONVENTION OF FARMERS EVER HELD

The following letter has been sent out to all members and officers of the American Society of Equity.

The Farmers' Educational Co-Operative Union of America, an organization of farmers embracing the southern States on practically the same plan as the American Society of Equity covers the northern States, are arranging for the first and most gigantic national mass convention of productive workers ever held in the world. Farmers and laborers of all kinds, clerks in stores and offices, workers in mines, factories and forests, mechanics, etc., are all invited to join in this convention. It will be assembled one entire week at St. Louis, Mo., May 2, to 8, with three sessions every day.

A special invitation has been extended to the American Society of Equity to meet with the Co-Operative Union in joint conference for the purpose of considering a plan for a closer union.

Believing this to be the opportunity of the age for American productive producers and consumers to begin a movement that will not only check the recently prevailing tendency to get the farmers and other classes of workers further and further apart, but actually tend to draw them closer and closer together, we earnestly urge all local unions to have at least one delegate present so as to get a personal report from the members of the meeting.

We also urge all members and officers of the American Society of Equity who can possibly do so to attend as individuals and to see that organizations of farmers in their respective communities are represented in this convention. We further urge all farmers not belonging to any organization to come. Let every A.S. of E. member bring one non-member with him.

American Society of Equity headquarters will be maintained at the Planters' Hotel during the convention. A hall will be provided, in which all members of the A.S. of E. present may assemble from time to time to discuss any matters of importance to the Society that may come up.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, National Union A.S. of E., By S. D. Kump, Sec.-Treas.

HOMESTEAD MAP BROUGHT UP TO DATE

Shows Railways, Post Offices and Progress of Settlement From Year To Year

The eighth edition of the Homestead Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta corrected to January 1, 1910, for which there have been many inquiries from all parts of Canada and the United States was issued April 8 by the Department of the Interior.

This map in addition to showing all the railways, post offices and new surveys up to date, shows at a glance by systems of coloring used the progress of settlement from year to year, the homesteads of the year 1909 being shown as on previous editions on the special red color, also all timber belts and grazing lands, and is of special value to all persons having interests in prairie provinces.

All lands disposed of are shown in various colors, uncolored portions show the land yet available for settlement.

The table showing the land situation under the title of the map gives the following interesting information:

Total Land Areas

Manitoba, 40,848,880 acres (approximately).

Saskatchewan, 143,937,680 acres (approximately).

Alberta, 150,117,760 acres (approximately).

The forest reserves, 2,880,800 acres.

Parish and river lot settlements, 620,647,

Indian reserves, 2,480,788.

Indian reserves surrendered and sold, 482,339.

Of balance of surveyed lands, 138,785,-412.

Total, 145,249,985.

Total under homestead pre-emption and purchased homestead entry including patented homesteads, 44,027,000 acres, chiefly even numbered sections.

Granted to railway companies account of land subsidies, chiefly unnumbered sections, 31,864,074.

School lands endowment (unsurveyed area not included), 7,984,500.

Granted to Hudson's Bay Company (unsurveyed area not included), 6,565,000.

Otherwise disposed of (Manitoba swamp lands) sales irrigation lands, northwest half-breed scrip, and military scrip, 11,490,100. Total area under grain crop (including wheat) 1909, 11,960,000 acres. Total area under wheat, 1909, 6,878,000 acres. Total yield of wheat, 1909, (figures from Department of Agriculture) 147,000,000 bushels.

TO STRENGTHEN THE MERGER

Western Canada Cement and Coal Co., commonly known as Calgary Co., will, notwithstanding fear expressed at the recent meeting of the Canada Cement Co., come under control of the merger.

The ninth annual auction sale of bulls was held at Victoria Park, Calgary, on the 7th day of April. The sale was one of the most successful ever held by the association. Fifty-nine animals were sold for \$6,325, being an average price of \$107.37. Only once in the history of the association has this price been exceeded. This was in 1906, when 170 animals were sold at an average price of \$108.37, exactly \$1 per head more than the average of 1909.

New York city is about to spend \$60,000,000 on new subway construction. The special committee of the board of estimate appointed for the purpose, decided April 6 that this amount be set aside.

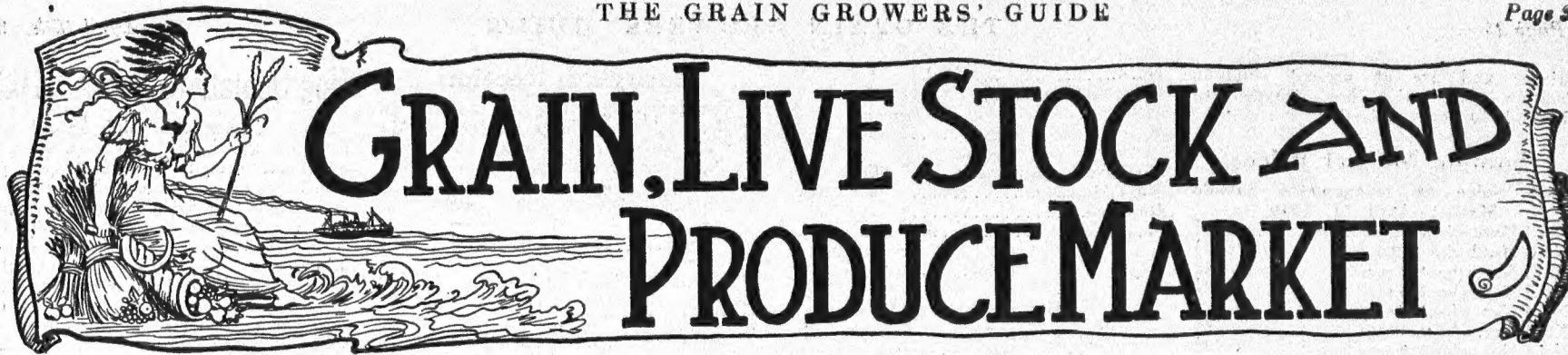
Canada is to have in the near future a silver dollar, a coin similar to the one known in the United States as a cart wheel. In the Commons, April 8, Hon. Mr. Fielding gave notice of an amendment to the coinage act, providing for the manufacture of these dollars.

In the checking of the growth of illegal monopolies and combinations and the preventing of practices which have for their purpose the increase of prices, will be largely found the remedy for high cost of living. The way to do that will be to indict persons guilty of speculation conspiracy, to ask for the dissolution of combinations resorting to such illegal practices and to procure comprehensive injunctions."

Attorney General Wickersham of Washington, gave expression to this opinion in discussing the present high cost of living in Chicago, April 9.

The glass factory at Baccara, France, has produced a new class of glass which, when heated to the boiling point and then plunged into water at the freezing point, will not break. The object of getting it to stand this test was to make safety lamp tubes superior to the Jena product.

Every subscriber of The Guide should get his paper not later than the Saturday after publication. If you do not get it by Saturday please let us know the days on which your mail comes to you and we will endeavor to have the paper get to you on time.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Liverpool Market Letters

B. PROCTER & CO. LTD. LIVERPOOL, MARCH 29, 1910

During the past seven days four have been non-business days. The wheat market has not shown any wide fluctuations, and we close tonight with May wheat 1/2d. per cental over the price a week ago, and March wheat 2d. per cental up.

The demand has been only moderate, but we think it is likely to be sufficient for some time to come to absorb all the wheat that will be available. Later on, it is a matter of uncertainty; if crop prospects in exporting countries are bad, and wheat held over, we might even have a period of comparative scarcity; but should crop prospects be good, there is the possibility of there being considerably too much wheat about.

There is no doubt European markets have been kept firm lately by the reports of crop damage in the U.S.A. The next Government report will be a matter of great interest.

Argentine.—In our last we mentioned that we were able to buy more freely than at any time of this crop. This disposition to sell on the part of the Argentine farmer has not lasted long, for tonight we have a cable in saying there is a marked diminution in the quantity offering. Under these circumstances it does not appear likely that wheat shipments are going to increase. We doubt if in the near future they will fall much below 200,000 qrs. or go above 300,000 qrs. per week.

Russia has already begun to ship more freely; according to Broomhill, the total this week is 100,000 qrs. more than last week, and, according to the Comtelburo (the London agency) 200,000 qrs. more.

Australia.—Shipments are now averaging about 200,000 qrs. per week, a moderate total that will be easily absorbed owing to the fine quality. Offers from the other side are not pressing, and sellers hold very firmly.

India.—Harvest has commenced in the Punjab. Crop accounts still good. After about another fortnight we should begin to feel some increased shipments from Calcutta, and after that India will gradually assume a more important place in the world's exports.

European crop accounts are almost uniformly favorable.

In the U.K. we have had a phenomenally fine Easter—quite unusual weather in this country in the month of March. The crop conditions are good on a small acreage.

By HENRY WILLIAMS & CO., LIVERPOOL, APRIL 1, 1910

During the week wheat "futures" have ruled firm and advancing, today's prices showing an improvement of 2d. to 1 1/4d. Cargoes of White Wheat from the Pacific Coast of America unchanged, Australians unchanged, Indians unchanged, Russian and Canubians unchanged. Argentine cargoes unchanged to the turn dearer, shipments this week to Liverpool 46,000, U.K. 41,000 qrs., Continent direct 110,000, orders 18,500, equalling 216,500 against 181,500 last week and 451,000 last year. Latest cables report market firmer, arrivals show poor quality. Maize condition is said to be bad.

Russia reports rather better weather and spring sowing is proceeding rapidly.

Roumania reports favorable weather and crop outlook is satisfactory. Hungary reports weather somewhat unfavorable but the crop outlook on the whole is good.

Italy reports rather more favorable weather. Crop outlook continues good. Spain reports good rains which have somewhat improved the crop outlook but more moisture is badly needed. Germany reports colder weather which has given a healthy check to the seedlings. Markets are firm with rather more enquiry for foreign wheat. France reports favorable weather, crop outlook on the whole is said to be fairly satisfactory. India reports harvest progressing favorably, but shippers are not able to buy. Australia reports smaller shipments—shippers now appear to hold very little except floating cargoes. Farmers reserves are fair but they are holding tenaciously.

The quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the U.K. has increased 140,000 qrs. on the week, whilst that for the Continent has increased 150,000 qrs.; the total for Europe is now 6,300,000 qrs. against 6,705,000 qrs. last year and 7,020,000 qrs. at the same time in 1908.

Russian and Black Sea shipments.—Ports of call, 29,000 qrs.; United Kingdom, 54,000; France, 30,000; Germany, 51,000; Belgium, 20,000; Holland 82,000; Italy 92,000; other countries, 88,000 qrs., equalling 445,000 qrs. last week against 340,000 qrs. previous week.

Continental Europe Wheat Situation

By H. WIENER & CO., ANTWERP, APRIL 1, 1910

Wheat.—May in America closes 1/2 cent higher both in New York and Chicago, whereas July is 1/2 cent lower.

Business has been interrupted last week by the Easter holidays and on the few business days the tone has been firm. The general aspect of the market has not much changed since our last review. Russia is trying to continue the upward movement of prices, but prices for Russians have now reached a level, at which we are rather inclined to recommend some prudence. In fact, the last week's shipments from that country, amounting to the decent figure of 520,000 qrs., are rather against the general expectations, considering that the Asow even has not started her shipments yet.

However, we feel not inclined to paint here the general situation as a bearish one. On the contrary, we are rather of opinion, that in America, in consequence of the small stocks, there are signs of the probability of last year's events, the more so as the American farmer is said to be so rich that he is quite able to keep his wheat back as long as he does not get satisfactory prices, or as long as he cannot make himself quite an exact idea about the prospects of the future crops. This is quite impossible so far. The news coming in from Kansas and other winter wheat belts are rather conflicting, but there is no doubt that the acreage of winter killed wheat must not be unimportant and that the rains reported so far have not been sufficient.

One must not forget that, in spite of a repetition of the larger quantities harvested this year, we again have only one principal purveyor, i.e., Russia which has taken this year the important role, played last year by the Argentine; just like last year, all eyes have been directed towards the Argentine. We must continue watching Russia closely, as everything will depend now of the manner in which Russian farmers will market the balance of their crop.

In view of the stiffness displayed by holders, we hear even some opinions that the stocks in Russia are by no means as heavy as generally expected. We are not of this opinion and are rather inclined to believe that farmers are holding back their wheats, awaiting the further development of the crop. So far, complaints are heard about continuous drought and spring sowings are only making slow progress. However, some good weather in April and May and fine sunshine in June can still do a lot of good. Meantime spring has set in, and it is a known fact that the sun is the greatest enemy of

the grain traders. We can only repeat that now, at the high level ruling, prudence would be a good policy, though generally speaking, we do not expect an immediate breakdown in the near future.

Statistics.—The weekly shipments of wheat and flour to Europe amount to 1,190,000 qrs., against 1,030,000 qrs. last week and 850,000 qrs. Quantities afloat this week come to 6,360,000 qrs., against 6,070,000 qrs. last week and 6,705,000 qrs. last year.

The European visible supply is estimated this week at 10,165,000 qrs., against 9,970,000 qrs., last week and 10,525,000 qrs. last year. The American visible supply comes to 37,720,000 qrs., against 37,176,000 qrs. last week and 44,122,000 qrs. last year.

Maize has ruled firm on the week in face of unsatisfactory reports from the Argentine, where the weather continues unfavorable. Cables say that the crop will certainly be three weeks late. Old crop is practically exhausted, so that buyers have to take European sorts which are held at full prices, notwithstanding the American decline; business however is moving within narrow limits and consumptive demand remains a slow one.

Barley firm with better demand. Offers from Russia are by no means pressing.

Oats and rye quiet.

Linseed has steadily improved in sympathy with oil and we are closing about 2 per cent. higher on the week, but business rather pausing now.

Liverpool General Market Report

CORN TRADE NEWS, MARCH 29, 1910

Wheat cargoes are firm with a fair demand.

Pacific Coast cargoes.—40/- (approx. \$1.20) buys 13,000 qrs. Blue Stem and Red Walla, Nov., B/L.

Australian wheat cargoes.—39/3 (approx. \$1.17 1/2) bid, 39 1/2 (approx. \$1.18 1/2) buys 5,500 qrs. South Aust. March. 39/3 (approx. \$1.17 1/2) asked for 12,000 qts. all ports, March-April. 39/- (approx. \$1.17) asked for a steamer of 6,000 tons South-Vict. March. Parcels to Liverpool for Feb.-March and March-April are held at 38/6 (approx. \$1.15 1/2).

Russian wheat cargoes are firm but quiet. Azoff-Black Sea, March-April, offers at 39/9 (approx. \$1.19 1/2) to 40/0 (approx. \$1.22 1/2).

River Plate wheat cargoes.—4,500 tons Rosafe, March-April, offers at 38/3 (approx. \$1.14 1/2). 37/9 (approx. \$1.13 1/2) still bid for 3,900 tons loading. 37/1 1/2 (approx. \$1.11 1/2) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool. 37/9 (approx. \$1.13 1/2) asked in London for parcels of Barusso, afloat.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are firm at a full 3d. advance, with few sellers. Parcels to London are rather firmer but quiet.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pct. L'p'l.)	March-April	39/6	approx. \$1.18 1/2
No. 2 Nor. Man.	March-April	39/1 1/2	" 1.17 1/2
No. 3 Nor. Man.	May-June	38/1 1/2	" 1.14 1/2
No. 1 Nor. Man. (pct. Ldn.)	Afloat	40/4 1/2	" 1.21 1/2
No. 2 Nor. Man.	March	39/9	" 1.19 1/2
No. 3 Nor. Man.	April-May	38/9	" 1.16 1/2

Indian wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are dull, the turn lower for old crop, but firm at 1/2d. advance for new.

Choice White Kurrachee June-July 7/8 1/2 approx. \$1.11

No. 2 Club Calcutta March-April 8/- " 1.15 1/2

Indian parcels to London are quiet and easier.

Choice White Kurrachee May-June 38/1 1/2 approx. \$1.14 1/2

No. 2 Club Calcutta April-May 39/6 " 1.18 1/2

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

10,000 qrs. South-Vict. March shipment 39/1 1/2 approx. \$1.17 1/2

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

27,000 qrs. Vict. Sold recently 39/- approx. \$1.17

SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	39/4 1/2	approx. \$1.18 1/2
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	May-June	38/3	" 1.14 1/2

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	39/7 1/2	approx. \$1.18 1/2
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(LONDON)

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	April-May	39/4 1/2	approx. \$1.18 1/2
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	April-May	39/7 1/2	" 1.19 1/2

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax, sold for May delivery.

DATE	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
April 6	104 1/2	34 1/2	215
April 7	105 1/2	34 1/2	217
April 8	105 1/2	34 1/2	216 1/2
April 9	105 1/2	34 1/2	216 1/2
April 11	104 1/2	34	217 1/2
April 12	104 1/2	34	222 1/2

Liverpool Spot Cash

(CORN TRADE NEWS, MARCH 29)

Australian	8/4 approx. \$1.20	Barusso	8/4 " 1.20 3-5
Blue Stem	8/4 " 1.20	Rosafe, new	8/4 " 1.20
1 Nor. Man.	8/5 " 1.21 1-5	Russian	8/3 " 1.19 2-5
2 Nor. Man.	8/4 " 1.20 3-5	Russian Hard	7/7 1/2 " 1.09 4-5
3 Nor. Man.	8/3 " 1.19 2-5		
Ch. Wh. Karachi			
Ord. terms	8/- " 1.15 1-5		
2 Hard Winter	8/8 " 1.18 4-5		

Potatoes

There is something in the nature of a glut in the Winnipeg potato market. This is due to the fact that many farmers have held their stocks throughout the

winter and are at present shipping heavily. The price has dropped to 25 and 30 cents a bushel.

Sample Market Prices

Cash Sales on Minneapolis Sample Market April 11, 1910.

No. 1 Hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.14
No. 1 Hard wheat, 3 cars	1.14
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.12
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.13
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.13
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.12
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.12
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.13
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1.13
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.12
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.11
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.13
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, Minn.	1.12
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, Minn.	1.11
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.11
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.11
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.11
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.11
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.10
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.11
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1.11
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.10
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.11
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, Minn.	1.10
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.10
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.09
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.08
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.10
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, kingshead	1.03
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 2 mixed wheat, part car	1.08
No. 1 Durum wheat, 5 cars	93
No. 2 Durum wheat, 15 cars	91
No. 3 Durum wheat, 1 car, poor	88
No. 3 Durum wheat, 12 cars	89
No. 3 Durum wheat, 1 car	89
No. 1 Velvet chaff wheat, 2 cars	1.10
No. 1 Velvet chaff wheat, 5 cars	1.10
No. 1 Velvet chaff wheat, 1 car	1.10
No. 1 Velvet chaff wheat, 5 cars	1.10
No. 1 Velvet chaff wheat, 1 car	1.10
No. 1 Velvet chaff wheat, 2 cars	1.09
No. 1 Velvet chaff wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 2 Velvet chaff wheat, 1 car barley mixed	1.07
No. 3 Velvet chaff wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 3 Velvet chaff wheat, 1 car	1.08

The Weeks Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inspected during the week ending April 7.

	1910	1909
1 Hard	1	1
1 Northern	318	160
2 Northern	309	272
3 Northern	166	343
No. 4	48	149
Feed	7	
Rejected No. 1	41	56
Rejected No. 2	27	77
No. grade	18	29
Rejected..	21	17
No. 5	7	55
No. 6	4	14
Condemned	9	
Total..	969	1181

Winter Wheat

No. 2 Alberta Red..	6
No. 3 Alberta Red..	19
No. 4 R. W..	3
No. 3 White	1
No. 5 R. W..	2
Total..	30

Oats

No. 1 C. W.	28
No. 2 C. W.	154
No. 3 C. W.	7
Rejected..	6
No. grade	2
Extra No. 1 feed	24
No. 1 Feed	9
No. 2 Feed	13
No. 2 Mixed..	3
Condemned	1
Total..	247
Barley	
No. 3 Extra	1
No. 3..	24

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No. 4..	22
Rejected..	6
Total..	58
Flax	
No. 1 N. W. Manitoba	60
No. 1 Manitoba	2
Rejected..	1
No grade	2
Total..	64
Grand total ..	1364

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Ft. William	2,688,295	2,437,149	209,960
Port Arthur	4,446,450	3,068,273	351,144
Meaford	48,315	10,102	46,073
Mid. Tifin..	639,092	409,928	11,688
Collingwood..	14,266	2,075	97,212
Owen Sound..	10,000	3,600	26,000
Goderich..	15,997	122,669	66,161
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	17,400	38,400	12,000
Pt. Coborne..	40,000	65,000	14,000
Kingston..	68,600	41,000	13,000
Prescott..	67,810		
Montreal..	84,190	315,564	57,297
Quebec ..	10,000	75,500	5,700
St. John, N.B.	282,465	6,789	31,863

IN STORE IN HOLD

	FORT WILLIAM	216,522
Port Arthur	274,555	216,522
Thorold ..	10,000	
Duluth ..	585,000	
Buffalo ..	795,000	

Comparative Visible

LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
Wheat ..	29,211,000	29,013,000
Corn ..	13,144,000	13,778,000
Oats ..	10,048,000	9,916,000

Primary Receipts and Shipments

	TODAY	YEAR
WHEAT—Receipts ..	673,000	430,000
Shipments ..	185,000	242,000

	462,000	319,000
CORN—Receipts ..	277,000	412,000

World's Shipments

(Piper, Johnson & Case)

Total wheat shipments, 10,992,000 bushels, against 11,792,000 bushels last week and 6,872,000 bushels last year. Comparison by countries was as follows:

LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	YEAR
American ..	1,880,000	2,368,000
Russian ..	3,736,000	4,584,000
Danube ..	416,000	504,000
India.....	400,000	696,000
Argentina ..	2,304,000	2,136,000
Australia ..	1,196,000	1,152,000
Chili, N. Afr. ..	360,000	352,000
Corn ..	1,543,000	1,040,000
Total wheat taken by continental countries:—past week, 4,568,000 bushels; previous week, 3,852,000 bushels; last year, 3,448,000 bushels.	3,258,000	3,258,000

World's Wheat Shipment

(O'Brien and Martin)

Chicago, April 11.—World's wheat stocks on April 1, 1910, 202,430,000; March 1, 201,836,000; April 1, 1909, 170,585,000.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM APRIL 6—12, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS			BARLEY			FLAX		
1st	2nd	3rd	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1st	Rej. 1st	Rej. 2nd	Rej. 2nd	Rej. 3rd	Rej. 3rd	Rej. 4th	Rej. 4th	Feed	1 NW 1 Man.	Rej.				

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G. G. G. CO. LTD.

BONDED

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GRAIN GROWERS!

Why Take Chances on Your Grade?

WE HAVE established a Sampling and Grading Department of our own, in order to check the Government grading of all cars **CONSIGNIED TO US** and thus protect the interests of our shippers. We have our own men in the railway yards to take a sample of your car as soon as it reaches Winnipeg. This sample is brought to our office and examined by our own expert, at the same time it is being examined by the Government Inspector. Should samples become mixed, or any mistake be made in the Government grading, we have a safe check, or should our expert consider that you do not receive the highest possible grade for your grain, he at once takes the matter up with the Chief Inspector, and, if it is not possible to have a satisfactory change made, we are in a position to order a reinspection at Fort William, before your car is unloaded.

The satisfaction which we have given our shippers by protecting their interests in this and other ways is plainly shown in the increase of our business. We have handled up to the present time this business year about 15,500,000 BUSHELS. If you have not shipped your grain yet, we trust you will consign it to your own Company and help strengthen the farmers' cause.

IF YOU ARE NOT AS YET A SHAREHOLDER IN THE FARMERS' COMPANY, there is still time for you to purchase shares before the stock year closes April 30th. All money that is received on stock before that date will bear dividends from this whole business year ending June 30th. Send in your money at once, or write for booklets concerning the Company.

When you are in the City, don't fail to call at our new offices 7th floor, Keewayden Block, Portage Ave., East of Main Street.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG

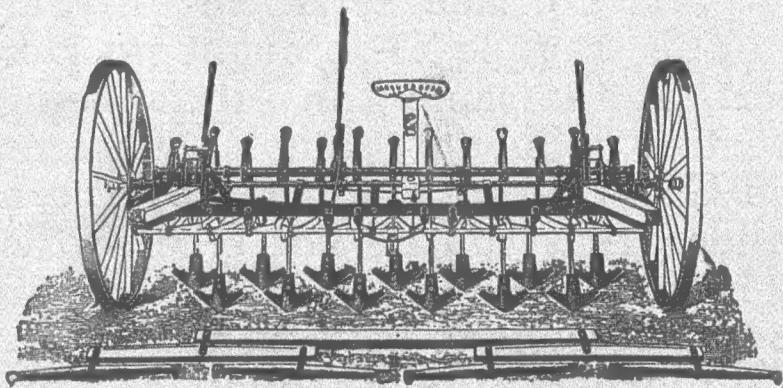
NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to Calgary

MANITOBA

FROST & WOOD

CULTIVATORS

Our Cultivators have a splendid reputation among the farmers of Western Canada for quality, workmanship and efficiency. The "Climax," illustrated below, is absolutely the finest weed-destroying Cultivator on the market. It takes the weeds out by the roots, which is the only effective way to kill them. It is a splendid general service Cultivator, and we are constantly hearing good reports from our customers upon the high character of its work.



Climax Cultivator

It is a particularly strong machine—a Cultivator of this class must possess great strength. The teeth have a stiff joint, but if they strike a stone or other obstruction in the ground they will unlock and fly back, so that possibility of breakage is reduced to the minimum. There is a tilting lever on each pole; these in conjunction with the pressure lever regulate the depth of cut. Made with 9 teeth (6 ft.) for 3 horses, or 13 teeth (8 ft.) for 4 horses. Standard equipment 2 inch and 10 inch points. The large, broad-tired wheels ensure light draft and smooth running. The farmer who uses this machine on his land once or twice in a season will be well repaid for his time and labor. Write to day for free booklet direct to

**SOLE AGENTS FOR
WESTERN CANADA**

COCKSHUTT

BRANDON

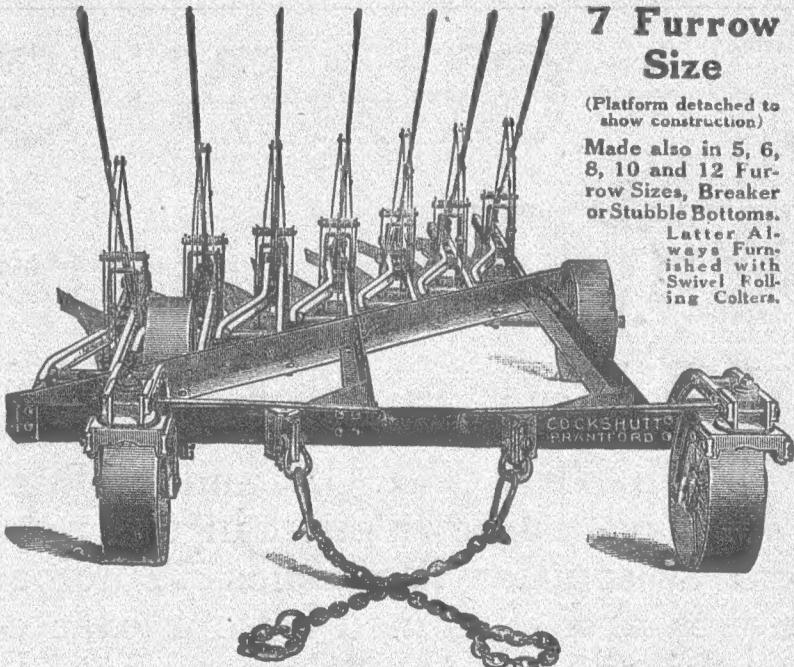
REGINA

SASKATOON

PLOW
COMPANY
LIMITED

COCKSHUTT

ENGINE GANG



7 Furrow Size

(Platform detached to show construction)
Made also in 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Furrow Sizes, Breaker or Stubble Bottoms. Latter Always Furnished with Swivel Rolling Colters.

Don't Buy An Engine Gang Until You Read Our Free Booklet

It contains some of the finest plowing scenes in the world, showing the Cockshutt Engine Gang in actual operation on farms all over Western Canada. Also, hundreds of convincing testimonials from farmers who have used and proved that the only practical Engine Gang suitable for Canada is Cockshutt's. These farmers are under no obligation to us—they have no axe to grind. Their advice to you is worth more than pages of advertising, because it is backed up by actual experience with the Cockshutt Engine Gang in the field. Write for our booklet and read their letters. Here are a few of the special features about the "Cockshutt." The triangular frame is made of heavy angle steel of great strength—more than strong enough to stand the strain of the toughest Western sod.

The beams are extra heavy and straight—don't think of buying any

Engine Gang with arched beams—they are liable to become partly straightened or twisted out of alignment under the strain of large engines. Each individual plow has sufficient weight to stay with the hardest ground. There is a set-screw on top of each standard for adjusting the "suck" of the share and levelling up the bottoms. The bolt holes in the standard are slotted, and by loosening the bolts and using the set-screw each bottom can be adjusted to as fine a point as desired. We have never heard of a case where our

See the Cockshutt Dealer

beams have required adjusting or aligning after having been originally done at the factory, but if needed, either the right or left beam can be moved backward or forward in the malleable casting holding it at the hinge. Gauge wheels can be raised or lowered to suit the different heights of breaker and stubble standards. They can be put backward close to the shares for breaking, thus protecting them from stones, or transferred forward to make room for swivel rolling colters in stubble plowing. Send and get our booklet—it explains everything. Write to day to our nearest office.

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

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EDMONTON